

Sept 6 1978

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# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Fair, less humid today; fair, cool tonight and tomorrow. Temperature range: today 57-73. Sunday 64-80. Details on page 28.

XV No. 43,325

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1978

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20 CENTS



ABOVE: Betty Ford kissing Rosalind Taylor as she arrived at the airport in Waukegan, Ill. Below: Jimmy Carter had his nose discovered by Sean Wilentz. Mr. Carter went to church in Plains, Ga. Both attended Baptist churches.



## ism at a New High Integration in Schools

By PAUL DELANEY  
Special to The New York Times

Sept. 5—The second-ordered de- Louisville began actively searching for a way to halt court-ordered busing for school integration, particularly in Louisville and Boston.

There is a feeling among proponents of school integration that the pendulum has swung from negative to positive in the acceptance of school desegregation and busing for that purpose.

"Yes, there is more optimism today than there has been in a number of years," said Nathaniel R. Jones, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The opponents of desegregation have lost credibility and have been exposed as frauds. They led their constituents to believe they were going to stop desegregation, turn back the tide," he continued.

"They promised time and again the school bus would be blocked. But they failed. And now it appears that some sanity is coming back to the school bus."

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## Helping a Friend Is Slain Jet Near Columbia Library

By PRANAY GUPTA

A 24-year-old man who had of the campus, on a 24-hour basis.

The guards were not around, witnesses said, an hour or so before the stabbing when the victim, William Wright of 201 Hunter Avenue, North Tarrytown, N.Y., and his friend, Mark Tormey, a senior at Cornell University who had held a summer job in the city, loaded Mr. Tormey's 1969 Mercury Cougar with cartons of books and clothes.

The car had been parked near the service entrance to Butler Library on West 114th Street. It was there that Mr. Wright was later stabbed after he and

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## DOLE IS REPORTED LINKED TO '73 GIFT BY GULF OIL AIDE

Lobbyist Said to Have Told Grand Jury That He Gave Illegal Funds to Kansan

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—A lobbyist for the Gulf Oil Corporation has told a Federal grand jury here that in 1973 he made an illegal corporate contribution to Robert J. Dole, now the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The sources said that Claude Wild Jr., Gulf's former chief lobbyist, testified under a grant of immunity from prosecution last January that he made an illegal campaign contribution of \$5,000 to \$6,000 to Senator Dole through William A. Kats, then Mr. Dole's administrative assistant.

The illegal contribution was allegedly made as Mr. Dole was preparing to run for reelection as a United States Senator in Kansas, the sources said. The New York Times surveyed Mr. Dole's financial report for the 1973-1974 campaign and found no report of a contribution from Mr. Wild or any other employee of Gulf Oil.

No Record Found

Larry Speakes, a spokesman for Mr. Dole, said the Senator had reviewed his own records and found no indication that he had received money from Mr. Wild or Gulf Oil.

Mr. Speakes added that Mr. Dole declined to comment on whether the grand jury members had asked about Mr. Kats and the transfer of the \$5,000 to \$6,000. The Senator said, "I did discuss other individuals, but of course I will not name them publicly," Mr. Speakes reported.

President Ford "was aware of the allegations concerning possible illegal contributions from Gulf to Senator Dole" before Mr. Dole was chosen as his running mate, a White House spokesman said today.

Talked With the Senator

"White House aides reviewed his campaign reports and discussed the matter personally with the Senator," the spokesman continued. "He told the White House he had talked with prosecutors in the investigation and, after reviewing all this, the White House aides were satisfied that Senator Dole had no knowledge of any such contribution, if indeed they did exist."

The spokesman said Edward C. Schmults, deputy counsel to the President, had questioned Mr. Dole on the matter.

Mr. Kats, who was reached at his home in suburban Maryland, said he was called before a Federal grand jury in February or early March and was asked about Mr. Wild's allegations.

Continued on Page 28, Column 1



Daniel P. Moynihan standing at the corner of Orchard and Delancey Streets with pie on his face. Mr. Moynihan did not prefer charges against man who was later caught.

## Pie in the Face Jolts Moynihan on Campaign Trail

By MAURICE CARROLL

A banana cream pie was smashed in the face of Daniel P. Moynihan as he campaigned yesterday on the Lower East Side of Manhattan.

"Fascist pig," yelled a young man in the crowd that gathered around Mr. Moynihan, who is running for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York. The young man then pushed the pie into Mr. Moynihan's face.

The police seized the young man. The crowd offered handkerchiefs to help wipe off the mess. The candidate declined to press charges and continued with his handshaking. And the young man was permitted to leave.

"But it scared the hell out of me," Mr. Moynihan said when he had returned home in late afternoon. A pie in the face might be the stuff of slapstick movies, but in an age of political assassinations, it was, said the shaken candidate, "a violent act."

Yesterday's was not the first incident of trouble around the Moynihan-for-Senator campaign. For several days, according to his

campaign manager, Sandy Frucher, there had been abusive telephone calls to headquarters.

Then, on Friday, a man yelled "fascist pig" at the candidate during a rally at Rockefeller Center. Later that day, someone telephoned the headquarters and said, "A bomb is going to go off."

Yesterday, a crew of Moynihan workers using bullhorns and passing out pamphlets, buttons and other paraphernalia, drew a crowd of Sunday shoppers to greet

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

## 'PROGRESS' CITED IN KISSINGER TALK ON AFRICAN ISSUES

Secretary and Vorster Set Up Working Groups to Deal With Specific Problems

10 HOURS OF MEETINGS

Two Sides Seek to Clarify Areas of Agreement on Namibia and Rhodesia

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

ZURICH, Sept. 5—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa reported "further progress" today in resolving key southern African issues and ordered subordinates to meet and work on specific aspects of the problems.

After 10 hours of discussions—five last night and five this afternoon—both American and South African officials strove to give the impression that the discussions on South-West Africa and Rhodesia had been productive and would provide Mr. Kissinger something concrete to present to leaders of black Africa when and if he goes there.

Fear of Warfare

The formation of the working groups was aimed at putting down on paper the areas where the United States and South Africa agree and those where they still disagree on Rhodesia and South-West Africa, known also as Namibia.

Both sides want to avoid all-out war in those states, with Mr. Vorster fearful that unless war is prevented conflict will spread to his own country, which has recently been faced with racial disorders.

The stress on "progress" in the talks was also meant to advise those attending a meeting of black leaders from Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola, plus various nationalist groups involved with South-West Africa and Rhodesia, that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster were having at least some success in devising a negotiating framework.

Concern Over Radicals

The Americans hope that the meeting of those black Africans in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, beginning tomorrow, will move the prospect of negotiations ahead. But they acknowledge the possibility that if the radicals at the meeting prevail, it might set back Mr. Kissinger's efforts to bring about negotiations.

Mr. Vorster, who said today that peace was still possible in the area, also said he would "appreciate" a visit by Mr. Kissinger to his country as part of a swing to southern Africa.

Mr. Kissinger had hoped to fly to southern Africa following consultations in London and

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

## LABOR CHIEFTAINS COUNT ON CARTER

New York Leaders Pin Hopes for Turnaround on Victory by Democratic Ticket

By DAMON STETSON

New York labor leaders are generally gloomy, on this Labor Day, about the outlook for the next year, but they are pinning their hopes for an economic turnaround on the possible election of a Democratic Administration.

Although inflation has eased and the employment picture nationally has improved somewhat, these New Yorkers, judging from conversations with them in recent days, are grim and pessimistic about the labor picture in the city and the state.

The situation, of course, varies widely in different industries and in the public sector. But the crisis in the hard-hit construction field has prompted a changed attitude and a new willingness in the building trades to make wage and benefit concessions in an effort to get more work and become more competitive with nonunion labor.

"A Big Jungle"

"It's like a big jungle," said John Murray, president of Plumbers Local 2. "Some of my plumbers have been out of work for two years. Right now we don't see any light in the tunnel, maybe no major jobs for another two years. They can't understand why Congress, why their leaders, why somebody doesn't do something about the job situation."

In the public sector, the last year has been a devastating one marked by extensive layoffs, by agreements to give up previously negotiated wage increases

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

## ARAB HIJACKERS FREE 80 HOSTAGES

3 Gunmen Get Safe Conduct—Jet Flew Toward Israel Before Landing in Cyprus

By The Associated Press

LARNACA, Cyprus, Sept. 5—Three Palestinians who hijacked a Dutch airliner yesterday with 80 people aboard and demanded that Israel release eight prisoners freed their hostages today in return for a promise of safe conduct from Greek Cypriot authorities, airport officials said.

The plane was flown from Nice to Tunis to Cyprus and toward Israel and then back to Cyprus before those aboard were released. The freed hostages, 75 passengers and five crew members, were brought to the airport terminal building by bus from the KLM DC-9 that had been parked on the edge of this small airport's runway for four hours.

The three hijackers were driven to the terminal in the first busload of released hostages, then transferred to a police car that sped off toward Nicosia, 30 miles away. A Libyan Embassy official was in the car.

Hijacked Over France

Airport officers said it was understood that the hijackers would receive safe passage from Cyprus to a country of their choice.

The hijackers commandeered the jet yesterday over France and hoppedscotched around the Mediterranean through the night and morning, threatening to blow up the plane and all aboard unless Israel released eight prisoners.

The KLM plane was taken over 20 minutes after it left Nice, France, on a flight to Amsterdam. It flew to Tunisia and was refueled. It then flew the 1,300 miles to Cyprus, landed and was refueled before taking off toward Israel.

The Israeli Army said the hijacked jet flew to within 100

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

## Two Women Bring New Hope to Ulster

By ROBERT E. SEMPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 5—Mairaed Corrigan puts her faith in God, and Betty Williams trusts in the common sense of ordinary people. They are believers, and this is what keeps them going. What they can't believe is their own success.

In the space of four weeks, weeks that have stood their lives on edge, these two Belfast women have created more optimism and hope than anyone has seen in this dismal province in years.

On the Saturday after the lives of three children were ended by violence—an event that persuaded them to desert their kitchens for the hostile streets—Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan organized and led a peace march of 10,000 women. Though both are Catholic, and the first rally occurred in a Catholic neighborhood, many Protestants joined in.

The next Saturday, more than 20,000 women turned up for another march, and the Saturday after that even

cynical veterans of Northern Ireland's religious wars began taking notice as 25,000 people—by this time, husbands were coming along, too—gathered up their signs and songbooks and invaded Shankill Road, heartland of Belfast's Protestant loyalists.

Yesterday, only half that number appeared for a rally at Craigavon Bridge, which links the Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods of Londonderry. It was there, in 1968, that Catholics marched for the first time to protest Protestant domination of Ulster, thus triggering eight years of unyielding violence.

Although the lower turnout may have been caused by the fact that it was the first out-of-town march, with round-trip tickets from Belfast to Londonderry costing \$8. In any case the old bridge was packed with people, almost frighteningly so, and the Corrigan-Williams drive went on with undiminished fervor.

"I can't believe it. This is

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

## F.B.I. Head to Marry Former Nun

By The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5—Clarence M. Kelley, who got a vote of confidence as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from President Ford yesterday, plans to marry a former Roman Catholic nun.

At a dinner in his honor here last night, Mr. Kelley said that no date had been set for his marriage to Shirley Dyckes, who lives at the Watergate office and apartment complex in Washington. She is an elementary public school teacher in Prince Georges County in Maryland.

Miss Dyckes, whom Mr. Kelley said he had known for five or six months, said she was a member of the Sisters of Holy Cross for 15 years. She would not give her age.

Mr. Kelley said his future bride withdrew from the religious order about six years ago.

The 64-year-old F.B.I. director is a member of the Country Club Christian Church in Kansas City. He was chief of police here before being named to his F.B.I. post in 1973.

Mr. Kelley's first wife, Ruby, died of cancer last Nov. 9. She was 64.

Clarence M. Kelley signing autographs in Kansas City after announcing he would marry Shirley Dyckes, behind him.



Betty Williams, left, and Mairaed Corrigan leading a rally for peace in Belfast and showing telegrams of support they have received from all over the world.

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Women taking part in a peace rally in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, at the Craigavon Bridge, which separates the Catholics from the Protestants.

# Outcry Surrounds French Publisher's Bid to Buy D

By JAMES F. CLARITY  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Sept. 5—Unless the Government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing intervenes, a charming, ambitious 56-year-old publisher will increase his already firm control of a substantial part of the French press.

Robert Hersant, who has gradually gained control of newspapers with a total circulation of about 5 million, one-sixth of the combined circulation of all French newspapers, is in the process of buying France-Soir, one of the capital's two large-circulation afternoon dailies.

If the sale is not blocked by presidential intervention, Mr. Hersant will control both France-Soir and Le Figaro, the conservative morning paper he bought last year. This will give him control of 11 daily papers, nine weeklies and nine magazines.

The Hersant success story not only reflects the troubled state of the French press, but also presents a picture of political maneuvering at the highest levels of government to control some newspapers. It also focuses on Mr. Hersant's efforts to attain respectability and power after being convicted of collaboration with the World War II Vichy Government in France, for which he was briefly jailed and temporarily prevented from serving in the National Assembly of Parliament, where he now holds a seat as a Centrist supporter of President Giscard d'Estaing.

To his enemies, including many intellectuals, political leftists, Gaullist nationalists and working journalists, Mr. Hersant is a ruthless climb-

et, proud of his connections in high places. While he is widely assumed to have many friends, or at least acquaintances, at the summit of French politics, business and finance, none has come forward to defend his acquisition of half of the stock of France-Soir. He is expected to buy the rest once the public clamor has subsided.

Mr. Hersant has made only one public statement on the matter, trenchantly defending his purchase of the paper as a way to save journalists' jobs and to help the cause of a balanced free press in Paris.

While there has been no definite confirmation of how the France-Soir deal was arranged, there is little doubt, according to knowledgeable political and journalistic sources, that the maneuver involved Jacques Chirac, who resigned as Prime Minister last month, and, indirectly, President Giscard d'Estaing.

According to these sources, Mr. Chirac, who as Prime Minister was assigned to consolidate political support for the President against the increasingly powerful leftist opposition of Socialists and Communists, decided that France-Soir, with a circulation of 600,000 but operating at a growing annual deficit of about \$10 million, should be bought to keep its owners from selling to anyone of leftist tendencies. The same reasoning was said to be behind Mr. Hersant's purchase of the conservative Figaro a year ago.

At a private dinner in early July, the sources say, Mr. Chirac and one of his chief aides persuaded Mr. Hersant to buy France-Soir, assuring him that the necessary money—some \$10 million—would be

made available to him through the intervention of the Government with private banks. The sources say that at the time of the dinner, President Giscard d'Estaing was apparently unaware of Mr. Chirac's precise intentions. The President himself has not commented on the matter, but it is widely believed that he and Mr. Hersant are not friendly.

**Strikes Protests Purchase**

The trade union members at France-Soir and other Paris publications protested and held a one-day strike and public demonstration late last month, shortly after Mr. Chirac resigned over disagreements with the President on how to consolidate leftist support in the country.

The France-Soir transaction was placed before an official referee who is to decide whether the purchase is in violation of the complicated French press law, which restricts the number of Paris publications that a single owner may have and requires disclosure of the source of money used to purchase a publication.

There is a feeling among some informed politicians and journalists that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing may decide against the purchase, making it clear to the banks that they are free to refuse financing. Some of the banks, whose names have not been disclosed, are thought to be eager to get out of the entire affair, which for them amounts to backing a loser in an already shrinking field.

Paris, which had some 60 dailies immediately after World War II, now has fewer than a dozen, with France-Soir and Le Figaro, which have generally supported the right-of-center governments of the last 18 years, losing readers. Le Monde, a liberal oriented after-

noon paper, has a climbing circulation of 500,000.

While some provincial dailies are thriving, the decline of the daily press is illustrated by the fact that about the same number of French people read newspapers now, with the national population at 52 million, as when the population was about 40 million at the end of the war. The decline is attributed to television and the failure of many papers to attract young readers.

Mr. Hersant spent part of World War II heading a youth organization in support of the collaborationist Vichy government. After the war, he was imprisoned for a month, but was later cleared in a general amnesty granted some collaborators.

Penniless, he reportedly went into the business of selling used automobile tires and, in 1950, founded L'Auto Journal, a magazine that flourished with the rising public hunger for cars. Then, one by one, he bought up provincial papers, often from stockholders who had been staunch members of the anti-Nazi resistance, an irony that is underlined by Mr. Hersant's detractors.

**Election is Hoped**

His first attempt at winning a seat in the National Assembly was briefly blocked, in 1958, because of his past, but a few months later he was allowed to become a deputy from Beauvais, a city in Picardy. He rarely appears in the Parliament, however, and virtually never makes a speech or even a statement there.

His 1956 election campaign was the only time he spoke publicly of his wartime activity, claiming in effect that he was no more guilty than millions of

other Frenchmen who had, or did nothing the Vichy regime.

That most of his new blind supporters of the Vichy regime, Mr. Hersant said, is the fact that he is a Nord-Matin, a provincial paper with a strong Socialist viewpoint. He has a for not interfering the editorial operation, although he drops "unexpectedly" personal expenses in editors and reporters.

"He pays well," a socialist who does not know Mr. Hersant but who does know his people. "He is a gifted deceiver. He is not a cal. He simply was come his past, to be one. If the left power, he will me left."

**American Killed**

SEOUL, South Korea (AP)—David Kent, 38 years old, an American International Chemical Corporation executive who died here yesterday in a head injuries received in a traffic accident, officials of the Bank Company, which has ties with the American



## Two Women Are Bringing a New Feeling of Hope to Ulster

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

a dream come true," Mrs. Williams shouted into the microphone. "When you see people standing together like this there's no reason why we can't stop."

Then—oddly for a woman who seems so resilient—she began to sob, and Mrs. Corrigan, shorter by a foot, went to the microphone. She said she didn't know what bothered her most, "the men sitting back while men and women have been dying in the streets of Belfast and Derry," or the "men without jobs." But she pledged to dedicate her life "to every man, whatever God he worships."

The afternoon's program was simple and brief: short speeches by the women, a reading from Corinthians 13—"I speak in the tongues of men and angels, but have not love"—hymns, a few nostalgic songs like "Danny Boy" and even "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," and an announcement of plans for next week's rally.

**No Political Speeches**

There were no political speeches, and in less than an hour the women and their husbands had clambered back into the buses for Belfast, and the other towns from which they had come. And everyone had a whistle.

The whistles are symbolic of two things: the movement's enthusiasm and perhaps also its naivete. They are ordinary red policemen's whistles, costing about a nickel each. The idea is that whenever anyone sees an act of violence or a man with a gun, they are supposed to blow the whistle, really blow it, so that the criminal will be frightened off.

There are plenty of doubts about the movement, and critics and plain old 'realists' have begun to gather on the sidelines.

There have been other peace movements before, the skeptics argue, and while these movements have always aroused enthusiasm among weary, middle-ground Catholics and Protestants, they have left the men with guns and bombs at the violent fringes of sectarianism singularly unimpressed.

But since neither side has moved off dead center all year, Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan are the only game in town. They offer no political solutions. Their slogan—and thus their only solution—is contained in the song they sing, written by Danny Fessey, whose sister was killed in crossfire between the British Army and the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

"All we have to do is say peace, think peace and walk with peace in your heart."

The women look blank.

even irritated, when they are asked how they expect to translate these fine sentiments into practical progress. But the sheer novelty of a movement with only "peace" to sell has an overwhelming attraction all its own. In recent days Mrs. Williams's modest brick and frame semidetached house at 20 Orchardville Gardens in Belfast has taken on all the characteristics of the headquarters of a busy political campaign.

**European Journalists**

The other day, somewhere between fixing dinner and answering calls and thanking a German correspondent for bringing 4,000 whistles—which had been donated by a German woman who had heard about the cause—she reproached an American reporter about the money that Irish people in New York had been sending to the I.R.A. in the belief (mistakenly, in her view) that it was destined for the general relief of poverty among Northern Ireland's Catholics.

"When I was a kid they promised us a playground over there," she said the other day, out of a window towards Andersonstown, where she grew up. "It's not erected yet."

Then she added nervously: "Write this the right way. I'm walking through a minefield. If anyone in the I.R.A. thinks that I'm trying to cut off their money, then I'm in trouble. But all I want is to cut off the money that's going for the wrong purposes. My God, you're putting men on the moon and looking at Mars. We're killing each other. All I want to do is take a bomb out of a kid's hand and put a tennis racket in it."

Both women were persuaded to come out from behind the "Venetian blinds," in Mrs. Williams's phrase, at roughly the same moment and for the same reason. On Aug. 10, a British soldier shot the driver of an I.R.A. getaway car in Andersonstown, about six blocks from the Williams house. The car jumped the curb and crushed three children to death against a school railing. Mrs. Williams saw the accident. Miss Corrigan, a 32-year-old secretary, did not see it but heard soon enough: the three children were her sisters.

Mrs. Williams moved first, literally bursting from her house a few days later and going to Andersonstown, an I.R.A. stronghold, and asking

total strangers to sign a peace petition. A tiny march for peace was organized—200 women in all. Miss Corrigan saw it go by her front porch, and signed on.

The peace marchers have attracted not only thousands of women and their husbands who have been seeking a way to dramatize their disgust, but also veterans of earlier efforts to stop the killings who, discouraged or intimidated, had gone to ground or dropped out altogether.

One of these is Margaret Doherty, a Catholic mother of seven and one of the original "five women of Derry" who started campaigning for peace following "Bloody Sunday" in Londonderry in 1972. That was when, after a series of retaliatory killings be-

tween Catholics and Protestants, the British Army went berserk and started firing into a largely Catholic crowd.

Mrs. Doherty received widespread publicity for her efforts, but when the television cameras and the reporters had used her up and lost interest, the terrorists moved in.

The Protestants didn't like her because she was a Catholic but her worst enemy was the I.R.A., who suspected her of passing information to the British. Her children were harassed, there was a nail bomb on her front porch that didn't go off, and there were bricks through the window. She temporarily sent her children away and moved to another neighborhood in Londonderry.

Yesterday she was back in her old role, serving as chairwoman of the Londonderry march with Joyce Kelly, a Protestant.

Where does the movement go from here? Mrs. Williams will soon learn, as Mrs. Doherty learned in 1972, that peace rallies don't make headlines forever, that when the killings go on the marchers lose strength and heart.

Mrs. Williams's only answer is in the numbers. What she wants is an organization in every city and village, a foothold on every street in every neighborhood.

"I do not want an army of informers," she says. "I simply want to make sure that the gunmen and the bombers have no place to hide, no sympathy from which to draw strength."

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سید ابوالحسن

**IS KILLER CIVILIANS**

**Says He Was Group Member**

ran, Sept. 5 (AP) — Three Americans were killed in a gunfight Friday, but officials said they could not confirm that they had been involved in the killing of the three Rockwell International employees.

urban guerrilla group blamed for the killing of the Americans, was found Thursday. It said he opened fire on the Government agents and was killed. It did not say where the battle occurred.

The statement said two other terrorists were killed and three captured in a gunfight Friday, but officials said they could not confirm that they had been involved in the killing of the three Rockwell International employees.

**Pasta Price Rise Comes as Surprise To Italian Families**

By MARVINE HOWE  
Special to The New York Times  
ROME, Sept. 5—Italians returned from summer vacation this weekend to rainy weather and the grim news that the price of pasta had been raised.

meeting on Aug. 12—during the annual holidays. The nearly 12 percent rise in the price of pasta, which is the national staple, was a heavy blow to many families who have already begun to cut down on meat and fish because of rising costs.

in the Italian diet. Last May, the leaders of the pasta industry, Barilla and Buitoni, and six other companies raised their prices in defiance of the freeze.

cent increase in the pound package of pasta which previously sold for 28 cents. At the same time, it was said that the Price Committee was drafting a circular authorizing all other pasta manufacturers throughout the country to make similar increases.

**Navigational Error Caused Azores Crash, Officials Say**

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Sept. 5 (AP)—The crash of a Venezuelan air force transport that killed 68 persons, most of them members of a college choir, was caused by an apparent navigational error during a hurricane, Portuguese officials said today.



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No, we didn't change our style. But we're changing everything else! And you've stayed with us through it all. Through the paint and the plaster and the chaos. So we especially want you with us now, for the transformation of Bonwit's has begun!

**You See It From The Very First**

Bold, fresh and spacious, the new First Floor is a crossroad where Missoni meets Hermès. Where Fashion Accessories and familiar faces from Cosmetics join Hunting World exotica.

**Two, All New**

Filled with all the great designer sports collections that are America's unique gift to the world. Separates, dresses, coats, suits: they're all here. And after you work out your own special look, we can outfit you for a workout with actionwear for swimming, tennis, and golf.

**Then, On Five**

You feel the pace change immediately. A beautiful new home for our famous Charles Jourdan and Designer Shoe Salons. And just a few steps away, you're lost in a very private world of Intimate Apparel for those who prefer a very different kind of soul-searching.

**Yes, There's More To Come.**

A Caffé Orsini here right at Bonwit's. For all the comforts of home, a cozy new floor filled with gift ideas, uncommon housewares and the rare delights from Carol's Kitchen where gourmet author Carol Guber presides. For the junior and contemporary perspective, Three will be the place. And the 57th Street Dry Goods Company is worth the trek to its out-back location in the 57th Street Wing.

All this will come. Plus all the finishing touches, of course. Yes, we've changed, but we've done it together. And in these first exciting days, as we see the new Bonwit's take shape, we hope the one thing that never changes is your feeling for Bonwit Teller.

**BONWIT TELLER**

DRAWINGS BY JIM HOWARD

Fifth Avenue at 56th Street, New York Manhattan Scarsdale Short Hills Philadelphia Wyneswood Jenkintown Chicago Oak Brook Boston Trop Palm Beach Beverly Hills

HAVEN EVER BEEN THE R

Belmont

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Sept. 5—In a conflict of interest here, one agent... "Are members of the law enforcement agency supposed to chip in to pay for people charged with crimes?"

LABOR DAY

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Francis Shattuck... "I am proud to be a member of the A.C.L.U. and to have my name on the list of donors."

Will seek to control Federal intelligence agencies

Francis Shattuck... "I am proud to be a member of the A.C.L.U. and to have my name on the list of donors." "I am proud to be a member of the A.C.L.U. and to have my name on the list of donors."

Paul Whiteman Sounds Set for Carnegie Hall

Paul Whiteman... "Paul Whiteman Rediscovered" is the title of a concert celebrating the late "king of jazz" of the 1920's and 30's, to take place Oct. 29 at Carnegie Hall.

Jersey Man Gets Vienna Opera Post

NEWARK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The New Jersey State Opera announced yesterday the appointment of its artistic director, Alfredo Silipigni of West Orange, to the permanent conducting staff of the Vienna State Opera in Austria.

Women's Art Noted in African Exhibit

The various roles of women in African society will be illustrated in an exhibition of African art to take place from next Monday to Dec. 31 at the African-American Institute, 333 United Nations Plaza.

Directors to Aid Third World Films

VENICE, Sept. 5 (Agence France Presse)—Eight leading Italian film directors are to collaborate in a United Nations-sponsored plan to aid the cinema in developing countries.

Leata Galloway Signs for 'Dream'

Leata Galloway, who won good personal notices as Queen Gertrude in last season's short-lived musical "Rockabye Hamlet," has been signed for a key role in "I Have a Dream," the new play based on the writings of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Elliott Reid Set For Comedy Role

Elliott Reid has been engaged for a leading role in the comedy "The Bed Before Yesterday," which goes into rehearsal Sept. 20 under the direction of Lindsay Anderson.

Sun Ra's Arkestra Recalls Swing Era At the Bottom Line

Sun Ra and his Myth Science Cosmos Swing Arkestra returned to the Bottom Line over the weekend after their latest European tour, essentially the same one Sun Ra has performed with over the years, was in fine form.

Crash Kills Brooklyn Man

MONROE, N. J., Sept. 5 (UPI)—A 72-year-old Brooklyn man was killed in a one-car accident on the New Jersey Turnpike, authorities reported today.

HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 3PM

LET MY PEOPLE COME... SPECIAL FOR YOU IN The New York Times

HOL. MAT. TODAY AT 3 P.M. LAST WEEK!

Douglas Campbell in EQUUS... Best Play 1975 Tony Award Winner! PLYMOUTH THEATRE

Don Carter Quartet Is Paced by Hoff On Alto Saxophone

Although the jazz group at Willy's, 7 West Eighth Street, this weekend was billed as the Don Carter Quartet, the musical character of the group was set primarily by Lou Hoff, an alto saxophonist.

PREVIEW TOMORROW AT 8 ALL SEATS \$8.95

MILDRED DUNNOCK JOSEPH MAHER... MARGUERITE DURAS' Days In The Trees

C.L. SULZBERGER SPECIALTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SPECIAL FOR YOU IN The New York Times

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TONIGHT AT 8:00 3 Mats. Weekly: Wed. & Sat. 2:00, Sun. 3:00 LERNER & LOEWES My Fair Lady

THEATER DIRECTORY

THEATER DIRECTORY listing various theaters and shows including Broadway, Off-Broadway, and regional theaters.









MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1976

# Nastase Calmly Defeats Riessen, 6-2, 7-5

## Miss Morozova Is Ousted at U.S. Open

By NEIL AMDUR

Ilie Nastase was all business with his tennis and triumph in a 6-2, 7-5 victory over Marty Riessen yesterday at the \$416,600 United States Open championships.

But the memory of the Rumanian's explosive stadium escapade against Hans-Jürgen Pohmann last Friday remained for the 193 fans at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens.

The crowd boomed so loudly during player introductions that Riessen turned to Nastase in the marquee area, before the pair walked on court, and said, "It's just like the bull ring."

"They were booing for the wrong reason," said the 34-year-old Riessen. "They want him beaten. But what they really want is a fight. They'd like someone to go over and slug him."

Riessen gave the fifth-

seeded Nastase a fight, particularly in the second set, when the score reached 5-all after the Rumanian had served a game-ending double-fault.

"I thought I might win the match at 5-all," Riessen said. "He had a strange look on his face then, and it just wasn't normal tennis conditions. The competitiveness was there, but the crowd was tough. Antagonistic. I wish

the match hadn't been played in the stadium."

Riessen acknowledged that Nastase's attitude "wasn't happy-go-lucky as usual" and that "he wasn't looking forward to going out there."

The match seemed to reflect the orderly mood of yesterday's play, after four days in which the men's and women's draws had each lost six seeded players.

Bjorn Borg, Manuel Orantes and Chris Evert won easily in straight sets. So did Rosie Casals in a sentimental 7-5, 6-0 triumph over the graceful Maria Bueno 10 years after the two had played a classic semifinal that Miss Bueno won en route to one of her four United States titles.

Even at 36, with her arm weary from various operations, Miss Bueno still volleys with authority. She led Miss Casals, 4-2, in the opening

Continued on Page 13, Column 6



PHILADELPHIA RUN: Garry Maddox of the Phillies sliding home as John S. Radosta for late throw at Shea Stadium yesterday. Mickey Lolich, up the play. Philadelphia went on to defeat the Mets, 3-1. Story, page 12.

# Tourney's Doctor Scores Injury Rule

By TONY KORNHEISER

The ripples from last Friday's match between Ilie Nastase and Hans-Jürgen Pohmann continued to wash over the United States Open tennis championships at Forest Hills yesterday.

Dr. Daniel Manfredi, the tournament physician, criticized the United States Tennis Association rule that prohibits a doctor from administering medical attention to an injured player without express direction from the umpire to do so.

Manfredi, the tournament doctor for 24 of the last 25 years, called the rule "antiquated." He said its continued observance "brings up some dangerous situations, like malpractice or negligence suits," and added:

"I don't want to be sued by someone saying, 'You saw that kid leaving there and you just sat on your butt.'"

The medical controversy arose during an Open in which several players had to retire from matches because of injury or illness, and many more were attempting to continue to play despite any number of nagging troubles.

Yesterday, Kerry Reid defaulted to Zdenek Lies because of an ankle injury Mrs. Reid sustained in the match when it began on Saturday afternoon. Also, Greer Stevens withdrew from the doubles because of a strained wrist, and Jan Kodes retired from the doubles saying he didn't feel well.

Earlier in the tournament,

Omny Parun and Kjell Johansson retired with injuries, and such top players as Chris Evert, Manuel Orantes and Arthur Ashe had been playing while ailing.

In this atmosphere of pain and limbo, Manfredi complained of the strict application of Rule 30, Case 2 in the U.S.T.A. handbook, which says: "No allowance may be made for natural loss of physical condition. Consideration may be given by the umpire for accidental loss of physical ability or condition."

Essentially, what the rule does is instruct the umpire to determine the medical condition of an injured player. If, in the umpire's judgment, a player is suffering from a "natural loss," such as cramps or a stomachache, the doctor is not allowed to treat him. If, in the umpire's judgment, a player is suffering from "accidental loss," such as an ankle sprain or elbow trouble, the doctor may be called in.

It is solely up to the umpire to make the decision.

"That's ridiculous," said Manfredi. "An umpire isn't trained to make such a determination. You can't diagnose cramps from the umpire's chair. It's inhuman not to let a doctor go out there and diagnose the situation. What if it looks like cramps, but in fact it's a broken bone? People are dying

Continued on Page 12, Column 7



Chris Evert defeating Glynis Coles, 6-0, 6-0, at Forest Hills yesterday

# Fall Nicklaus Triumphs By 4 Shots in Akron

By JOHN S. RADOSTA

Special to The New York Times

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 5—It looked close for a few minutes today after Jack Nicklaus lost three strokes in two holes and gave away his lead, but then Nicklaus reasserted his dominance and bounced back and won the World Series of Golf.

Against a strong wind that made long holes longer and sent scores high, Nicklaus shot a 68, two under par for the 7,130-yard south course of the Firestone Country Club, and finished with a 72-hole aggregate of 275, five under par.

It was a gratifying climax to what has otherwise been a poor year for the man who is considered the world's greatest golfer. Previously this season he had won only one tournament, the Tournament Players Championship, way back in February. In fact, it was his victory there that qualified him for a place in the World Series.

"It's been a long time since I've won," he said. "Everything I've been reading this season is about how badly I'm playing, about my not

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

# Harness Drivers Fight Stakes Rules After Hambletonian Victor's Collapse

By JOSEPH DURSO

Special to The New York Times

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 5—Aroused by the collapse of the trotter Steve Lobell a few hours after his victory in the Hambletonian, some of the country's leading harness drivers joined in a fight today to change the rules of racing to "save" the horses.

Their chief anger was aimed at the Hambletonian, the 51-year-old "Kentucky Derby" of trotting, which was held here yesterday in four heats spread over five hours. It was held on a long,

hot afternoon filled with world speed records and injuries, and to many horsemen it dramatized the recent outbreak of physical miseries suffered by thoroughbred and standardbred horses alike.

This was the second straight year that four heats of a mile each had been required to determine the prize money in the \$265,524 Hambletonian. The race was won last year by Bonafish, who a week later suffered a hemorrhage that ended his career. This year Stanley Dancer's Nevele Thunder broke his left foreleg during the second heat, ending a career of 22 victories in 36 starts. And Steve Lobell, who had lost a shoe in one heat and been cut on the ankle in another, collapsed from exhaustion in his stall three hours after having won the final heat and the stake.

It took two hours of frantic work by a dozen stablehands and a veterinarian to revive the 3-year-old colt in an eerie scene under floodlights between barns on the grounds of the Du Quoin State Fair.

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

# Bob Woolf Behind Closed Doors

By NEIL AMDUR

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Sept. 5—A small roundball player at Boston College and took up the defense of burly and assorted-bums, first negotiated a professional athlete in the winter of 1966-67, cently the fabled lords of the playgrounds on seats who hired agents as parasites who "unfilled" but also faithful to the team, the baby their wives. As for the agents themselves, manager usually kept a can of Filibuster on his desk for dealing with them. Aware of this sentiment when Earl Wilson asked him to represent him in salary talks with the Detroit Tigers, Woolf hid out in the pitcher's apartment. First the two of them reviewed Wilson's records for 1966, when he divided between the Red Sox and Tigers—18 victories, 13-6 for Detroit—and agreed on what and how he should ask for it. Then Wilson talk with Jim Campbell, the general manager, problem arose, he would excuse himself, go home and get his lawyer's advice. Ultimately out an arrangement for deferred compensation. The Tigers are still using with other players.

years later, Woolf will be representing any player this winter, and this time he will find in Campbell's office wide open. In fact, Campbell expected to spring to his feet and offer him a pool represents Bear Leflore, the 24-year-old is batting .318, fifth in the American League, bases, and gets \$24,000.

story that kid is," Bob was saying, the other years ago he was doing five to 15 for robbery, he went to Southern Michigan State Prison he coked up a bar. He did a stretch in solitary and built up extraordinary strength doing the hour to make him tired enough to sleep, out of solitary he started playing ball and got a job that Billy Martin, who was managing an, and Edna Barwell, who does their games it down to court him. The Tigers signed him, one-year hit he made the team."



Jack Nicklaus lining up a putt on the ninth hole at Akron, Ohio, yesterday.

# Team USA Loses, 4-2, To Canada

By ROBIN HERMAN

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Sept. 5—Canada's most famous hockey players put on a wooden performance tonight in beating Team U.S.A., 4-2, in the Canada Cup hockey tournament.

After scoring three goals in the first period and casually watching the Americans score twice in the second period, the Canadians were unable to shake the Americans until the United States squad pulled its goalie in favor of another skater at the end of the game. Darryl Sittler scored into an empty net with 13 seconds remaining.

Pete LoPresti, the team USA goaltender, faced 35 Canadian shots and led his team with a determined, excellent performance. The American played a clean, defensive game into which they put double the effort and heart than did their superstar opponents.

Earlier in the afternoon the Swedish team tied the Soviet Union, 3-3, primarily on the strength of Bojve Salming's tireless defensive and offensive work. The gaudy Swedish defenseman, who had left his homeland three years ago for a career in the National Hockey League, scored once and set up the tying goal by Anders Hedberg with 2 1/2 minutes left in the game. Salming was on the ice in the last period for all but six minutes.

The Soviet Union officials, miffed by two instances of double penalties awarded their squad in the first period, lodged a protest with Hal Trumbull, supervisor of officials for that game and threatened to withdraw from

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Continued on Page 13, Column 1

# Sports Buff

By NEIL AMDUR

Special to The New York Times

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ad rapidly, intensely, his enthusiasm shining the truth is, at 47, this veteran of hundreds igh finance remains a dedicated sports buff he 300 athletes he has handled were and are l. "Why as Tallyrand and wide-eyed as Tom way Haywood Hale Brown describes him on et of "Behind Closed Doors."

a brought out the hard-cover edition in May ack, will be published next year. It is a lively tale of the backstage skirmishing that goes instantly these days between producers and a multimillion dollar spectacles that sports e. It is a book that couldn't have been ars ago, for at that time no hockey teams some dead-end kid like Derek Sanderson a

Of all menthols:

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Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
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Brand D (Menthol)	14	1.0
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.8
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Carlton Filter	*2	*0.2
Carlton Menthol	*1	*0.1
Carlton 70's	*1	*0.1

(lowest of all brands)  
\*Av. per cigarette by FTC method.

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Carlton Menthol 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine; Filter 2 mg. "tar", 0.2 mg. nicotine; Carlton 70's 1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

# Ryan's 3 Hitter Dims A's Chance

## Pitcher's 2 Homers Top Mets

By THOMAS ROGERS

The Oakland A's bid to capture their sixth straight American League Western Division crown faltered badly over the weekend as they lost twice to the California Angels. Yesterday they succumbed, 3-2, to Nolan Ryan's three-hitter and wasted an opportunity to gain on the Kansas City Royals, who were defeated by the Texas Rangers. The A's remain seven games behind with 27 remaining.

Ryan, although he walked the first three batters, recovered to gain his 12th vic-

Montreal and gave Charlie Fox, the new manager, his first victory since replacing Karl Kuehl on Saturday. Jerry Reuss, who gave up eight hits took his eighth loss against 12 victories.

**NATIONAL WEST**  
Reds 6, Braves 4

AT ATLANTA — As the Reds maintained their eight-game lead over Los Angeles, Joe Morgan became the first Doer of the Boston Red Sox in 1950 to drive in 100 or more runs. He singled for two runs in a three-run rally in the second, making him only the fifth second baseman in history to reach the 100 plateau. Cesar Geronimo, Dave Conception and Morgan each had three hits and George Foster slugged his 29th home, lifting his league-leading runs-batted-in total to 114. Manny Sarmiento gained his fourth victory in five decisions for two innings of scoreless relief of Don Gullett. Pedro Borbon continued the shutout pitching over the four final frames.

Dodgers 4, Astros 0

AT HOUSTON — Winning for the 16th time in their last 19 games, the Dodgers stayed eight games behind Cincinnati. Doug Rau hurled a three-hitter for his third shutout of the season and his 14th victory in 24 decisions. Reggie Smith led the Los Angeles offense with a triple and his 15th home run, driving in two runs. Rau, who won for the fourth straight time, pitched no-hit ball until Jose Cruz doubled to lead off the fifth. Dan Larson, a rookie, hurled eight innings for Houston and took his sixth loss in 10 decisions. The victory was the 11th for Los Angeles in 15 games with Houston this season.

There was a lot of bad luck on the line yesterday at Shea Stadium, with the Philadelphia Phillies putting an eight-game losing streak against Mickey Lolich's inability to get many runs while pitching for the Mets.

Two swings of Larry Christenson's bat and a hundred or so pitches by same Christenson put an end to the first-place Phillies' misfortune, however, as Philadelphia defeated Lolich and the Mets, 3-1. Both of Christenson's hits were home runs over the left-center field wall.

The 6-foot-4-inch pitcher was probably his team's best bet to end the Phillies' spin, in which they had lost three games of a 15½-game lead in little over a week to the Pittsburgh Pirates. The right-hander beat the Mets for the fifth time in five attempts this season, and he was last year's major league home-run leader among pitchers, though he took only two homers to accomplish that.

As for Lolich, whose worst statistics are now 7-12 despite an earned-run average under 3.00, he could only blame Christenson.

"I never had a day like this yesterday," admitted the 22-year-old Christenson, a native of Maryland, Wash. "I'm sure was a thrill to hit two homers in one day," but my primary thoughts were on pitching. We needed to win this game today, and that was what I went out there to do."

Christenson said he was a first baseman-pitcher in high school, where he batted .450, and had never heard of the Phillies when they told him they had drafted him as their No. 1 pick in 1972.

"When I hit a fly, it usually goes out of the park," he explained. "I don't know why, but that's the way it happens. Last season, and so far in this one, no other pitcher in the majors has hit more than one homer.

Yesterday, Christenson outlit the leading major-league home-run hitters in Dave Kingman of the Mets and Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies, each with 33. The most managed by Kingman or Schmidt was a 45-foot-topped-swing single by Kingman in the bottom of the ninth.

The Mets challenged Christenson's pitching only in the

### Baseball Roundup

against 17 defeats. He struck out eight men and ran his leading total to 280. He is attempting to become the first pitcher to strike out 300 or more batters in each of four seasons.

With the score 1-1 in the fourth, Tony Solaita belted his eighth homer and Bill Melton tripled. Melton scored on a sacrifice fly by Mike Easter. A rookie, California's first run came on a double by Mario Guerrero off Stan Bahnsen, who lost for the fifth time in 12 decisions.

### AMERICAN WEST

Rangers 3, Royals 1

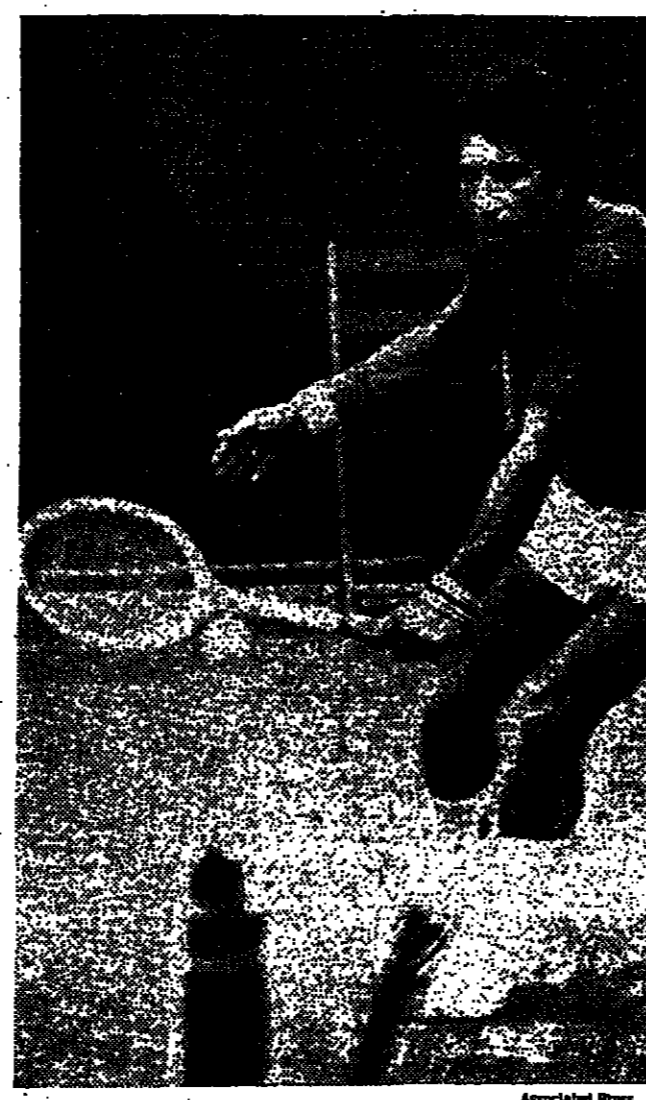
AT KANSAS CITY — The Royals lost for the sixth time in seven games as Minnesota's Bert Blyleven surrendered only four hits, two of them infield chops by Al Cowens. Blyleven fanned five while recording his 11th victory against 15 defeats. The only Kansas City run came in the sixth when George Brett tripled and scored on a single by Hal McRae. The Rangers picked up four hits and two runs in the opening inning off Andy Hassler (4-9). Toby Harrah singled, Jim Fregosi doubled and Jeff Burroughs singled to give Texas all the runs it needed. Burroughs added a tally in the third on a sacrifice fly that followed a double by Gene Clines and a single by Fregosi.

### NATIONAL EAST

Expos 1, Pirates 0

AT MONTREAL — The Pirates saw their 10-game winning streak end as Woody Fryman set them down with four hits. Dropping 7½ games behind Philadelphia, the Pirates lost in the eighth inning when Ramon Stroman's error allowed Bombo Rivera to score from third. The triumph snapped a six-game losing string for

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Manuel Orantes in action against Allan Stone yesterday

## Nastase Calm in Victory

Continued From Page 11

set before Rosie's quickness and stronger strokes prevailed.

Arm trouble was the biggest reason for Stan Smith's tournament decline, a frustrating situation that reached bottom when the former top-ranking American lost to Onny Paron the first night of the 1975 championships.

Last night some of the old signs of success surfaced as the 6-foot-4-inch Smith gained his third consecutive straight-set victory, beating Ricardo Cano of Argentina, 6-0, 6-1, before a crowd of 5,965.

There were the jumping putaway volleys, deep forehand cross-court shots and a backhand that had become stabilized after once hurting so much that he almost could not grip the racquet.

In recent months the 29-year-old Californian has been following an exercise program established by Mike Marshall, the baseball pitcher. "The sense of helplessness," he said he felt last year over his ailment finally may be ending.

Minor surprises were registered by Kathy Kuykendall, a 19-year-old Miami, and Corey Dowdeswell, a 21-year-old Rhodesian who now lives in South Africa.

Miss Kuykendall was stung three times by bees during her match with eighth-seeded Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union. But the bites did not affect the way she hammered her forehands in a 6-4, 6-3 victory.

It was a satisfying moment for Miss Kuykendall, a top-10 American, who only six months ago was so depressed

## Bridge: Some Seemingly Rash Can Pay If Cards Are

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

One might think that it would never be right to bid on a virtually hopeless slam when you could rest in a game. In normal circumstances, such action would certainly be foolish, but circumstances were far from normal on the diagrammed deal, played yesterday.

The occasion was the final of the annual rubber-bridge knockout contest organized by one of New York's leading bridge personalities, Harry Prision of Woodmere, L.I., at the Brighton Beach Bath in Brooklyn. Going into the last deal, Gert Feldman and Barney Adelberg—trailed by 450 points against Ben Zeitlin, one of the defending champions, and Irving Litt.

In normal circumstances, one would expect the deal to be played in a part score. Looking at all four hands, it is easy to see that the result in an unlikely contract will depend on how quickly the defenders cash their tricks.

Five Clubs Bid

If East-West play in hearts, the defenders can take four top tricks in the black suits and a spade ruff. If North-South play in clubs, the defense can take one heart and three diamonds. The usual contract is, therefore, three hearts by East, down one, assuming that it will not be doubled.

East-West bid to their limit of two hearts and then subsided. North-South could not be content to play three clubs, although that was all their hands warranted. A small plus score would mean defeat by a small margin. With both players pushing, they arrived in five clubs.

At this point, Adelberg sat back, studied the score and thought it over. If he made five clubs he would score 400 points and lose the match by 50. Sadly from his angle, the rules of the contest provided that honors would not count, in spite of the fact that this was rubber bridge.

Prision's faint chance of winning the match to no chance at all. Adelberg

NORTH  
AKK  
10 9 8  
J 8 4  
E  
W  
WEST  
J 3 2  
Q 6 5 2  
Q A 9 7 2  
K 5 2

SOUTH  
K 4  
Q  
10 6  
K A  
E  
East and West  
nearable. The bid  
East South West  
1 1 2 2 2  
Pass 4 4 4  
Pass  
West led the

## Yanks Fall As Hunter Drops 14th

Continued From Page 11

in the ninth for the Yankees, his second run batted in of the game that raised his total to a team-leading 89.

Now for the illegal move. That came in the sixth inning when the Yankees had a runner at first and two out. Sandy Alomar was scheduled to bat, but he was sick with a virus and Martin decided he would put Torv's designated hitter, in at second. Meanwhile, since he was losing his dh anyway, the manager sent Hunter up to hit.

However, the designated-hitter rule stipulates that "the game pitcher [in this case, Hunter] may only pinch hit for the designated hitter," in this case, Torv, not Alomar.

"I knew that's what the book says," Martin explained afterward. "I told the guys on the bench I don't think I can do this, but I'm going to try it. If they had told me couldn't do it, then I would've put [Torv] Velez up. But I wanted to save Velez for later. I told the umpire my second baseman was sick so I was putting the dh into the game and he said O.K. I was surprised Weaver didn't protest. I can't fault the umpire. When the hell did you ever see anyone do it? The guy who looks bad is Earl. All he had to do was protest."

However, Earl Weaver, the Baltimore manager, didn't protest because, said Umpire Marty Springstead, assured him the move was permissible.

"It was my fault," Weaver said. "I didn't know the rule. Springstead admitted he, too, did not know the rule but called it 'a stupid rule.' As it was, Hunter grounded into a force play in becoming only the third Yankee pitcher to bat (Lindy McDaniel and Sparky Lyle were the others) since the dh came into existence in 1973.

Hunter also displayed his versatility in the field by catching a pop up in the last half of the sixth, a play pitchers aren't supposed to make. What he didn't do, though, was win the game. Instead, he suffered his 14th defeat against 14 victories and kept observers puzzled as to why he isn't pitching better this season after having been a 20-game winner the last five years.

The Orioles won with three runs in the eighth. Bobby Grich walked and raced to third as Reggie Jackson singled. Guch scored on a Hunter wild pitch. Lee May and Ken Singleton then walked, leading the bases.

Muser followed with a grounder to Stanley at second in the drawn-in infield. Stanley had replaced Torv at second, Martin said, because "Torv hadn't played second base in a long time. I wanted defense out there."

But Stanley misjudged the grounder and two runs scored, giving Baltimore a 5-2 lead.

## U.S. Open Doctor Ca Injury Rule Dange

Continued From Page 11

going to say, 'What the hell kind of a tournament is this?'

Mike Blanchard, the tournament director, said he agreed with Manfredi that a doctor was better qualified to diagnose medical conditions. But he added:

"I've been umpiring for 40 years and I feel sure I know when a player has cramps. I feel the other umpires know as well. And this is the rule. I say that Manfredi should wait to be called out by an umpire."

The tournament rules allow the umpire to default a player who cannot resume play because of "natural loss of physical condition," such as cramps. Should the umpire call in the doctor because of "accidental loss" of physical condition, a player may be granted up to 20 minutes before resuming play.

Manfredi said that in previous years, especially in the last five, when Bill Talbert was tournament director, he had been allowed to administer to injured players at his discretion.

"Talbert was a good friend, a patient of mine," Manfredi

## Major League Baseball Box Scores and Standings

CHICAGO (A.)	MINNESOTA (A.)	PITTSBURGH (N.)	MONTREAL (N.)	TEXAS (A.)	KANSAS CITY (A.)	FIRST GAME	SAN DIEGO (N.)	SAN FRANCISCO (N.)
Wright 3b 4	Harmon 3b 5	Taveras 2b 4	Stewart 3b 4	Carr 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Torres 1b 4	Tanner 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4
Walters 3b 4	Smith 3b 4	Gray 2b 4	Belmont 2b 4	Harris 2b 4	Watt 2b 4	Harmon 2b 4	Hammer 2b 4	Henderson 2b 4
Walters 2b 4	Smith 2b 4	Gray 1b 4	Belmont 1b 4	Harris 1b 4	Watt 1b 4	Harmon 1b 4	Hammer 1b 4	Henderson 1b 4
Walters 1b 4	Smith 1b 4	Gray 3b 4	Belmont 3b 4	Harris 3b 4	Watt 3b 4	Harmon 3b 4	Hammer 3b 4	Henderson 3b 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
YESTERDAY'S GAMES				YESTERDAY'S GAMES			
Philadelphia 3, New York 1	Los Angeles 4, Houston 0	Montreal 1, Pittsburgh 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
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San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
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San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0	St. Louis 1, Chicago 0 (11 in.)	Texas 2, Kansas City 1	San Diego 2, San Francisco 1	Baltimore 2, Oakland 2	California 2, Oakland 2	Milwaukee 6, Detroit 6	Minnesota 18, Chicago 2

STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
National League		American League	
Philadelphia	64 50 227	New York	58 53 104
Pittsburgh	77 58 370	Baltimore	69 63 530
San Francisco	70 51 315	Cleveland	69 65 515
Los Angeles	66 51 312	Boston	65 70 481
St. Louis	63 74 463	Minnesota	63 72 455
San Diego	58 72 448	Milwaukee	60 72 455
Atlanta	44 56 338	Kansas City	58 73 449
Cincinnati	47 50 325	Oakland	58 73 449
Los Angeles	78 57 378	Minnesota	62 73 483
Houston	69 70 498	California	61 75 489
San Francisco	74 72 484	Chicago	58 77 439
Atlanta	59 77 435	Chicago	58 77 439

Brookville Polo Victor  
Special to The New York Times  
BETHPAGE, L. I. Sept. 5—Harvey Rhein scored four goals and led the Brookville polo team to a 7-6 victory over Bethpage today. Dave Rizzo was high scorer for Bethpage with three goals.

Bridge

Under Is Victor Nicklaus Amateur Golf Triumphs At Akron

LES, Sept. 5... The event since Jack Nicklaus whipped Dudley Wysome by the same count in 1961.

Today

BALL... 1st Red Sox at m. River Avenue... RACING... 1st Central Ind. at 8 P.M.

Miss Palmer Wins

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5 (UPI)—Sandra Palmer directed the third extra hole today to win a four-way playoff...

ian Six Defeats 4-2, in Canada Cup

The Soviet Union lost its opening game to Czechoslovakia, 3-3, before tying the Swedes this afternoon.

U.S. Open Injury Report

to their satisfaction, the tournament was disrupted by a spate of injuries.

Tides Around New York

and William Shatner, the latest addition to the cast of the TV series.

SWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG... 42 Wagons... 43 Vedic ones... 44 Mail...

Word puzzle grid with numbers 1-40 and letters.

Continued From Page 11

winning... This is very significant to me... Nicklaus won a \$100,000 share of the \$300,000 purse today.

Hale-Irwin, who qualified for the series as a multiple winner on the regular tour of the Professional Golfers' Association...

THE LEADING SCORES

Table with names and scores: Jack Nicklaus 68, Hale Irwin 70, David Graham 70, etc.

Optimistic Gal Triumphs By a Length in Delaware

STANTON, Del., Sept. 5 (AP)—Alyx, Bettina R. Firestone's Optimistic Gal, the 1975 juvenile filly champion...

U.N. Handicap Today

A couple of fillies named Glowing Tribute and Summer Promise will chase the boys, or vice versa, on the turf in Atlantic City today.

Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Horse racing program for Yonkers with race numbers and horse names.



Murray Siegel, Brooklyn restaurateur, with Steve Lobell, his trotter, after victory in the Hambletonian.

Harness Drivers Fight The Rich-Stakes Rules

Continued From Page 11... When he finally perked up and took a few steps, the team stood back and sent a loud cheer into the night air...

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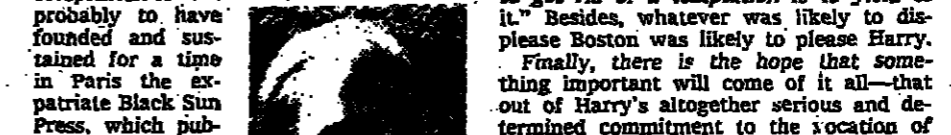
Horse racing program for Yonkers with race numbers and horse names.

Books of The Times

Flying Too Close to the Sun

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT... BLACK SUN: The Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby.

Why read Geoffrey Wolff's 'Black Sun: The Brief Transit and Violent Eclipse of Harry Crosby'...



Geoffrey Wolff

It was the stuff of tabloid headlines, Crosby's suicide. As Mr. Wolff describes it, the 31-year-old expatriate had been expected for tea by his mother and wife...

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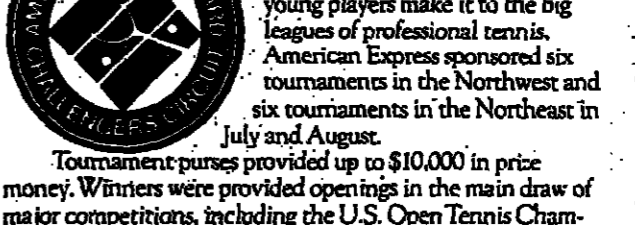
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Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Horse racing program for Yonkers with race numbers and horse names.

Where is 1980's U.S. Tennis Open Champion now?

He's a little bit closer to the U.S. Open after a summer of strenuous tennis against the world's up-and-coming players in the American Express Card Challengers Circuit.



Tournament purses provided up to \$10,000 in prize money. Winners were provided openings in the main draw of major competitions...

As an added attraction, the division champions meet in a \$5,000 winner-take-all match for the National Challengers Circuit Championship...

On the East Coast players competed at Waterbury Valley, N.H., Mount Snow, Vt., Lake Placid, N.Y., Concord Hotel, Klamath Lake, N.Y., Stratton Mt., Stratton, Vt. The Playboy Club, Great Gorge, N.J. In the West, tournaments were played at the Eugene Swim & Tennis Club, Eugene, Ore.; Oregon Mountain Park Racquet Club, Lake Oswego, Ore.; Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club, Tacoma, Wash.; Seattle Tennis Club, Seattle, Wash.; Racquet Club of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.; Central Park Racquet Club, Spokane, Wash.

Don't miss all the great competition at Forest Hills.

# The New York Times

Founded in 1851  
ADOLF S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1955  
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1955-1961  
OTVIL E. DEKHOFF, Publisher 1961-1962

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## Labor in Transition ...

Labor Day in this Bicentennial year finds organized labor well advanced in a changing of the guard. New faces are appearing in the leadership of many of the nation's biggest and most powerful unions, and many more are scheduled to come to the fore in the next 12 months. Whether the shifts in union command will bring needed gains in standards of industrial and public responsibility remains uncertain, but there is a healthy awareness among most of the incoming leaders that labor's ties to the community badly need repair.

The immediate concentration is on the national elections, an expression of labor's rightful recognition that the line between politics and economics has become impossible to draw. The policies and programs enunciated in White House and Congress have at least as much impact on the purchasing power of the worker's pay envelope and the steadiness of his job as anything that happens at the bargaining table or on the picket line.

The value of labor's intensified involvement in politics lies less in its specific endorsements than in the vigor with which it applies its vast resources to getting out the vote. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. high command is all-out this year for Jimmy Carter, but George Meany is the first to acknowledge that, in the end, each union member will vote his individual convictions, not what his union chief tells him. By campaigning for universal postcard regis-

tration and by its direct efforts at making working men and women active in the electoral process, labor has performed a service to American democracy.

On the labor-management scene, the immediate darkest cloud is the threat of a strike at mid-month by 165,000 members of the United Automobile Workers at the Ford Motor Company. A walkout, especially if it turned into a siege, would imperil an economic recovery that already shows too many signs of flattening out. An inflationary wage settlement in this pattern-setting industry would be equally damaging.

The long-range need is for development, in all key industries and in the public sector, of improved machinery for making strikes obsolete. The United Steelworkers of America and the major steel producers have set a constructive precedent with their long-term peace agreement designed to end the panicky stockpiling, import inroads and mass unemployment that used to attend every contract expiration, whether or not there was a strike.

The influx of new union leaders provides an opportunity for a reassessment by labor of its role in America's interdependent society. The long stagnation in its membership, inflation's erosion of the benefits of collective bargaining and the constant dip in labor's public prestige are signals that new missions must be defined and new directions taken.

## ... And the Job Issue

Since President Ford and Jimmy Carter have both named "jobs" as the top issue in their contest for the Presidency, the new data on unemployment must be viewed with concern by Mr. Ford.

Last month the jobless rate rose to 7.9 percent, attaining its highest level of the year. This rate in unemployment is the mirror image of the slowdown in growth of the economy after the January-March quarter of this year, when the nation's real gross national product surged forward at an annual rate of 9.2 percent. As a result of that rapid advance, unemployment, which had averaged 8.5 percent in the final quarter of 1975, fell to 7.3 percent last May. But, as the upsurge in inventory building and consumer buying tapered off, unemployment again started to edge upward, and has now climbed back almost to 8 percent of the labor force.

This need not mean that the recovery has aborted. On the contrary, the economy's real output grew at an annual rate of 4.3 percent in the second quarter and is increasing at about the same rate in the third quarter.

The renewed rise in unemployment tends to support the contention of George Meany, reaffirmed in his Labor Day message, that "true unemployment"—including those who have dropped out of the labor force, and

hope to return to it—exceeds the official Government figures by two and a half million workers.

But, even by official count, 17 months after the start of the recovery, seven and a half million workers are unemployed, and the jobless rate is at a post-war high, except for the past recession itself. The rates for particular groups are huge—13.6 percent for all blacks, 19.7 percent for teen-agers and 40.2 percent for black teen-agers. Such statistics are inseparable from the decay and crime in many of America's cities.

Sluggish growth is not only a major cause of unemployment but is an inadequate remedy for inflation. Although a drop in food prices last month temporarily checked the rise in the wholesale price index, industrial prices climbed at an annual rate of more than 8 percent. Since last February, the prices of raw materials have climbed at a 20 percent annual rate. The basic inflationary rate of consumer prices is about 6 percent.

This raises the question how the President can afford to hold to his hands-off, slow-growth formula for dealing with the problems of jobs and inflation. Equally pertinent, what alternative policies does Mr. Carter intend to offer?

Labor Day ought to mark the beginning of plain speech from both major candidates on that crucial issue.

time that the Peking regime in effect admitted publicly that Mao Tse-tung's condition has become too frail to allow him to go through the pretense of meeting and chatting with foreign visitors. Sooner or later, the men of seventy years and more will have to drop out of the business of ruling their nations. And since there are so many in the same group of advanced age, they could conceivably retire, be disabled or die within a relatively short period. The prospect of power soon to be transferred to a new generation of yet unknown leaders is clearly an important factor in any assessment of future Soviet policies.

## Toxic Controls—Now

In Virginia, legal proceedings have been going on for some time against officials of the company that dumped millions of gallons of poisonous insect-and-roach powder into the James River and Chesapeake Bay.

In Philadelphia, medical detectives are still trying to find out what toxic substance was responsible for the deaths of more than a score of American Legionnaires.

In Washington, the director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has announced that PCB's have so polluted the nation's waters that the poisonous substances are turning up in mother's milk in "worrisome" quantities.

Mirex, a highly dangerous chemical compound, is being poured daily into the Niagara River.

And on Capitol Hill, a conference committee of the two houses of Congress is still considering whether at last to put through a law to control the production and distribution of toxic products.

The time has come to put aside all doubts about the need for such legislation. While the House and Senate bills differ, they no longer differ to the degree that with a determined effort they cannot be reconciled. Both call for pre-market screening and testing of chemicals and chemical combinations where there is any potential danger to the public health and safety.

The stronger Senate bill would allow the Environmental Protection Agency to ban such products before they are put on the market; the House version would oblige the E.P.A. to ask a court to do the banning. Both bills would, though with different time limits, bring to an end the poisoning of American waters by PCB's, which have already crippled the fishing industry of the Hudson River and are now turning up in many parts of the country. The House bill would unfortunately allow Federal regulations to pre-empt state legislation that might be stronger.

None of these differences should prove to be formidable barriers if there is sufficient will to act. In the light of all that has happened, the country has a right to expect Congress to show that will—undiminished by intimations from the Administration that, for all its previous commitment to the control of toxic chemicals, it has reservations about the present bill. The matter is no longer a subject for fine debate; a strong measure is a dire and urgent necessity.

## Letters to the Editor

### West Point: 'Archaic' Honor Code

To the Editor:

Expulsion for one year, with only a vague presumption of reinstatement! This is Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann's reply to West Point cadets found guilty of cheating. We know that the other academies no longer impose such stringent penalties. Therefore, the Army's response is totally unacceptable and inadequate.

The real problems exist within the system — an archaic code and unrealistic expectations — and these have not been addressed. The painfully inconsistent and draconian disciplinary practices at West Point raise certain questions which every American deserves to have answered:

• What is the rationale for having different honor codes among the military academies? Are the standards of conduct required by graduates of the academies different?

• How do the standards of conduct or honor required of academy students differ from those required of students in other officer training programs, such as R.O.T.C. and O.C.S.?

• To what degree do the academies, through the way examinations are given or other practices, unnecessarily provide opportunities for violations of the honor code? Do these procedures need tightening to minimize the potential for honor violations?

• To what degree are students separated from the academies for what could be considered "minor" violations?



### The Thrift Penalty

To the Editor:

When I was young the bankers told me to be thrifty. In order to prosper I had to save a portion of my salary every week I did.

Now the bankers tell me I'm losing money in the bank year after year due to "inflation."

The banks should do as the Social Security people did. If the "inflation" rate goes up 6.4 percent, then the banks should add that amount with the regular interest. I know interest rates have increased, but so has the cost of bank loans.

The amount of money the bank received on my deposits over the years

• Should punishment for honor-code violations be more designed to fit the violation rather than result in automatic or near-automatic separation from the academy?

• What problems do students encounter between a relatively rigid honor system and a more flexible system of regulations? Are the distinctions between a violation of the honor code and a violation of the regulations sufficiently clear?

• To what degree do academy officials inappropriately use the honor code to enforce student regulations? How can this be eliminated?

• When we consider the Point's strict entry standards of personal and academic excellence, it is hard to believe that so many junior classmen can be found morally deficient.

Why, with no assurance whatever of reinstatement, should an expelled cadet suspend his goal for one year—especially when he knows that his Army career will be forever tainted?

The honor code must be revised. Expulsion is too harsh a penalty considering the cost — over \$100,000 per cadet of wasted taxpayers' money and the wasted careers of America's finest young men!

The appropriate committees of Congress must look into the answers to these very questions.

JAMES H. SCHEUER  
Member of Congress, 11th Dist., N.Y.  
Washington, Aug. 27, 1976

will more than pay for this corrective measure.

If this method of equalizing the dollar to its deposited parity is illegal, then the funds of the F.D.I.C. must be used.

Frankly, I want protection for my savings now. The purchasing power of my dollar must be made the same value it was when I deposited it.

Why should I be protected against bank failure, but not against dollar depreciation?  
JOSEPH A. BURKE  
Toms River, N. J., Aug. 25, 1976

### To Raise a Family

To the Editor:

Dr. Herbert Hendin (Op-Ed Aug. 26) exhorts feminists, psychologists and society in general to soften attitudes that are not doing much for the family. Buried in his sociological sermon is a message for women: Get back into the house.

Social scientists might better ask husbands to stop beating their wives, fathers to spend more than ten or fifteen minutes a week with their children, and ex-spouses to pay family support.

They might then petition legislators to pass laws that would give mothers and children economic rights as family members and demand that judges and lawyers enforce such rights.

Unless raising a family becomes more equitable for women, they will continue to desert the ranks of full-time mother for feminist goals of equality and jobs that pay a salary.  
JOAN ANDERSON  
Stony Brook, L.I., Aug. 26, 1976

### 'What Are We Aborting?'

To the Editor:

In his Aug. 23 letter, "Abortion and Medicaid," Robert T. Dennis, executive director of Zero Population Growth, points out that in 1973 the Supreme Court recognized the constitutional right of a woman to choose an abortion. What he neglects to add is that this denied the basic rights of our Constitution—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to this country's unborn citizens.

By declaring the unborn child a non-person, the Supreme Court has denied the child's right to equal protection under the law. Historically this has been an accepted method of disposing of unwanted groups in society, as Hitler's destruction of the Jews demonstrated.

Mr. Dennis also cites statistics from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that could occur if the Hyde Amendment is passed. I prefer to quote statistics that have already happened: In H.E.W.'s Abortion Surveillance 1974, the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion/CDC reports that in 80,437 legal abortions, 12 percent or 9,652 women experienced one or more complications. In 1974, 24 women died from legal abortions versus 39 women who died from illegal abortions in 1972.

The Republican Party's abortion platform plank reflects the growing concern in this country that the only question worth asking in the abortion controversy is "What are we aborting?" Until this question is raised fairly and without emotion by the press, the press is not exercising its proper function, which is to present both sides of an issue—without bias—to its readers and to let the reader decide the issue for him/herself.

MARCIA K. NORBERG  
Fairfield Right to Life  
Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 24, 1976

### Immigration: Unavoidable Delays

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that your Aug. 23 editorial "A Widow's Plight" had so few facts before leaping to the erroneous assumption that the Immigration Service has shifted personnel to the pursuit of illegal aliens at the expense of its service activities. That is simply not true.

Over the two-year period cited, the number of immigration personnel in the New York office who are responsible for applications such as Mrs. McCready's has remained constant at 165. During that same time the number of criminal investigators in New York, who have the total responsibility for pursuing illegal aliens, has actually declined from 200 in August 1974 to 189 currently.

Mrs. McCready is, unfortunately, one of the innocent victims of a delay, which is unavoidable in the absence of additions to I.N.S. manpower. However, as both she and her attorney conceded to a Times reporter Aug. 24, there was never a threat that she would be deported. This was no more than an assumption by the attorney.

### Of Food and F...

To the Editor:

Your Aug. 21 editorial "Lunchbox" strikes at the city food service program, but is tinged hardest at the real culprit: the profit motive scorecard. It is at fault here: the scandalous absence of an administrative, which control ripoffs that have per feeding program into the now occupies.

The summer program will state agency (Department of Education) approximately \$1.4 in administrative costs. Although as early as November 1975 by this sum would be to assure compliance with Fe state regulations, merely staff was on the payroll as o

This inexcusable tardiness only to compound inhaled. Since last year, for instance Attorney's Offices for the E Southern Districts have been getting alleged program at summer 1975 and, as th noted, "Federal indictment pending." The agency has indicted (rather than cr view sponsors or vendors poached records) what it would have helped—the m taxpayers—if the case had priority attention and bee before this summer's progr

As administrators look t summer of 1977, one solution proposed is an old idea—sorship over to a government like the school board and the community, nonprofit orga

Although this approach s the bureaucracy, it denies s to reputable community org which can give soul and su the city's social services sy tionally, community groups more open to scrutiny than bureaus, and central sorship does not necessari quality control of meals—an nutrition is the program's

An administering agea knows the rules and enfor hold the profit motive in assure that eligible child benefits to which they are

JOAN LY  
Washington, Au

The writer is project dir Children's Foundation's Sur Service Program.

### Presidential 'Flip-Fl...

To the Editor:

Ford now denounces Car decision and flip-flops." This is being altogether too m his own flip-flop record. Fc In October 1973, when he as Vice President was un eration, he indicated his of a pardon for Nixon, sa American people will neve it." At the same Senate F mittee hearing, he stated: intention of seeking any p in 1976."

Two years later, he un stated that he would not l good team and would keep den Rockefeller on the ic after assuring Secretary Dunlop and the labor move he would not veto a bill s situs picketing, he reverse and led Dunlop to resign.

Finally, he vetoed the su appropriations of aid to l privately promising his sup appropriation to fifty Ameri leaders. In short, Ford is no shifting positions. SD F Brooklyn, Aug

## Landing on 'Utopia'

The United States has scored its second historic space triumph on Mars this summer with the successful landing of the Viking 2 instrument capsule on Utopia Plain. Both the Viking landers now operating on Mars had to make blind landings because scientists neither knew the detailed topography of the target sites nor was there any way available to aim the capsules as they neared their destinations.

In this situation the government and private industry engineers involved needed some luck to achieve two successful landings in two attempts. But luck would have been inadequate without superb design and technical foresight which successfully anticipated many problems. As a result two sets of American instruments are now daily radioing back to earth a vast variety of data about Mars, new knowledge that has already revolutionized mankind's views about the red planet.

The Viking instruments now reporting from Mars were initially viewed as elementary probes searching for basic information available only on the planet's surface. But to almost everyone's shock, the data sent back by Viking 1's instruments about the exotic chemical reactions found in Martian soil have raised the serious possibility that some sort of microscopic life exists there. The hypothesis is by no means proved and there are some important pieces of contrary evidence, notably the failure to observe carbon compounds on Mars though all life on earth is carbon-based.

Now, in a place distant from where Viking 1 is conducting its experiments, the instruments of Viking 2 are in position and are scheduled soon to conduct a second set of tests aimed at exploring the riddle of Martian life. The data reported last month astounded the scientific world and opened unprecedented horizons. In the weeks immediately ahead the instruments of Viking 2 can make an invaluable contribution toward resolving what has suddenly become the most fascinating and perhaps most fundamental question on the immediate agenda of all science and scientists.

## Aging Soviet Rulers

According to recent rumors, Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin allegedly nearly lost his life last month when he suffered a stroke while swimming. True or not, the story was given wide currency throughout the world, and the reason for such ready acceptance of an unverified report is to be sought in the fact that the Soviet Union is ruled by a regime of old men.

The core of the Soviet Politburo today essentially consists of five key figures, Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksei Kosygin, Nikolai Podgorny, Mikhail Suslov and Andrei Kirilenko—all of them born between 1902 and 1906, thus either already in or near their seventies. It is against this background that the widespread acceptance of rumors concerning Mr. Kosygin's mishap must be viewed.

In China, this past year, Chou En-lai died, at about the

## Tibet an...

Secondly, an interview in v McCready's application for residence was to be consid scheduled more than two mo and was postponed at her own Thus, the delay was not as newspaper accounts indicated

Also, there is a very good why applications such as which a citizen requests p resident status for an alien take time to be ruled upon. I considerable fraud in these tions.

Because the spouse of a U. is exempt from the limits on tion into this country, many try to gain permanent i through sham marriage—a ms convenience, which is dissolv the alien becomes a permani dent.

In one recent month 56 petitions were received in the Region, which includes New these, 3,747 were referred for investigation, and 339 were almost all because applicants t that the marriage had been into for the sole purpose of o resident status for the alien.

Although there was no sup fraud in the McCready's app the care with which these i must be handled causes delay processing of all such cases.

Finally, to suggest that I.N.S. ne are lacking in humanitarian ings is unfair and unwarrante McCready has been assured t faces no danger of deportati has been granted an indefinite and given permission to hold e merit while the I.N.S. seeks a grant her permanent resident under the law, which we are s uphold, and which we have no but to follow.  
JAMES F. ...  
Acting Commi Immigration and Naturalization Washington, Aug. 2

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July 10 1976

# Danger Signals for Carter in California

Anthony Lewis

ANCISCO, Sept. 5—One of the Democrats in California came out early for Jimmy Carter the other day how the race looked in this will be real close here," he had to be today, I'd give on Ford."

that most Eastern analysts be Carter's, that was a sewer. But ask around in and you find lots of nervous You also find sharp dis- the Carter campaign in or, rather, the lack of nothing happening," said to has advised generations. "I wouldn't know where

to get a bumper sticker. If there is a campaign, it's invisible."

Assemblyman Willie Brown, a shrewd and outspoken black leader, thought that appraisal was an understatement. "It's not invisible," he said. "It's non-existent. Voter registration is not moving. Two blacks have been appointed, and nobody has met them. It's unfortunate, but as of now there really isn't a campaign."

The Carter people named an outsider to coordinate the California campaign: Terence O'Connell, 32 years old, who lost an eye and an arm in Vietnam. He ran Senator Henry Jackson's two most successful primary efforts in New York and Massachusetts. His job here is to put together a single campaign structure in a state of strong personalities and a weak Democratic Party.

Terry O'Connell moved into Cali-

formia only a week ago. Some Democrats worry that he simply will not have time to do what is necessary.

"It takes a long time to put something together," Willie Brown said, "especially when you're in a state without organizations and dominated now by a personality like Jerry Brown. O'Connell would have to be a genius to do it. Suppose he takes till Oct. 1. Then on Oct. 20, if Carter finds himself even with Jerry Ford, he'll have plenty of reason to worry."

O'Connell's deputy in Northern California, James Copeland, cheerfully admits: "Structurally, there has not been much evidence of a campaign yet." One reason, he said, was that the new Federal campaign law has just about cut off national money for state campaigns: California is getting only \$200,000 from Carter headquarters. The rest is going to have to be raised

by the basic party units in this state, the moribund county Democratic committees. Mr. Copeland said wryly that the first thing he had to figure out was how to pay for telephones.

But Mr. Copeland said there would be a functioning campaign organization by the end of this week, with 22 to 25 field coordinators around the state. He predicted with some confidence that the tangible discontent and uneasiness among active Democrats would then subside. A strong Carter supporter who had just visited headquarters thought a week or two was the deadline: "If it doesn't happen by then, we're in trouble."

Why should a campaign structure matter that much to Jimmy Carter, who made it up through the primaries largely on personal appeal? Why especially in California, where parties are weak and campaigns are usually media events?

The answer lies partly in special circumstances here. Governor Brown, who remains very popular, will campaign for Carter—but with modified capture, many think; in any case, his popularity is not transferable. Democratic Senator John Tunney is in a very tough race against S. L. Hayakawa, who is arousing the conservative vote. There is a controversial farm workers' initiative on the ballot, and Carter has already let himself be dragged by questions into that unhelpful issue.

But the campaign here is important for a more fundamental reason: To most Californians Jimmy Carter remains an unknown quantity.

"He hasn't inspired people out here as he evidently has in the South and East," one political reporter said. "His commercials in the primary were just not right for California—standing

## AT HOME ABROAD

there by his peanuts and preaching. I'm doubtful that he'll catch on."

Mervin Field, the highly respected pollster, suggested that Carter would be in even greater difficulty if President Ford were not also pretty much an unknown here. "They are both new guys starting out for a race," Mr. Field said. "Either can win it or lose it in the next six weeks."

California is different from the rest of the country, but is it all that different? If the race is that open here, if many natural Democratic voters still feel detached or doubtful about the candidate, the same just might be true in Michigan or New York. That is why the rumblings of discontent in California ought to worry Jimmy Carter.

# Over Hill, Over Dale, DiNatale Hits the Trail



Winsor McCay/Courtesy of Woody Gallman

Charles D. DiNatale

N.Y.—In the mail today reminder for my student "it says, "Pay up or we'll eat the dogs. Pay up or we'll eat the dogs. That's it: you to college for—"

to listen, when I say I a better job. They will when I remind them of supply and demand; and the market with col- as a diploma is not more cheaper. When supply disproportionately with demand the value of the ads. They taught me that

in their colleges. Why don't they know it?

Every day I look through the want ads, once a week I go to the employment office. "Anything?" I ask. "Nope," they say, "see you next week." And I return home, I return to dishwashing and flipping hamburgers because they say, "Pay up."

I read often. I have a lot of time. I read in a recent issue of Business Week that the employment prospectus is improving for managers and people who have had management training. But not for people less than 35 years old.

I applied to an advertising agency once. They were seeking an advertising trainee. Advertising is an interesting industry. I remember an advertising slogan I once read on a bus: "To

get a good job get a good education." Very clever—I believed it.

I know a person with a degree in history. He works as a security guard. I know a person with a degree in education. They forgot to tell her school enrollment is dropping. She substitute teaches now and then.

I know a person with a degree in business. He services vending machines.

I know what you are thinking: so much self-pity. Why doesn't he just try harder? I have. I have tried harder and harder, but each time I only get angrier. And each month another reminder: "Pay up or we'll call out the dogs." Maybe I will apply to a collection agency for work. No, I can't do that: I'm in debt—bad credit risk. And I become angrier with every notice. My tongue fumbles for a curse but what

can I call them? All the words I know seem so weak.

Of course it may all have a purpose. We—the young—frightened them so much in the late sixties that they contrived a means for controlling us by enabling all of us to go to college. Easy credit, until four years later when we find ourselves on the streets with a gutted market and \$10,000 in debt. That would have been clever, too. One has to admire that type of cleverness. Machiavelli would have smiled.

And then—in our despair—we curse the blacks and minorities. I went once to a government manpower and training office. "How much money does your father make?" they asked. "Oops! Too much. We can't help you." I try to protest: That is my father's income—not mine. Why does it make a difference? "Oops! Too much. We can't

help you. Too bad you were born a male, middle-class Caucasian, but those are the accidents of birth."

And in our confusion and despair we think and speak in ways we never thought we would; never wanted to; words we never mean.

"Stop feeling sorry for yourself," they say. "Don't take it so personally. It's only life. But be sure to pay up or we'll call out the dogs."

And so I flip hamburgers. I sweep floors. I work as a security guard. I substitute now and then. I service vending machines. "After all," they say, "someone must."

I am sure it is all for a purpose; perhaps some dark purpose as I imagine sometimes when I sit reading the want ads, or perhaps a purpose no one really understands. But every

year we graduate—black and white, male and female, diplomas in hand and great expectations—and every year the ratio of those who find jobs in their field decreases. It does not matter anymore who is black or who is white, who is male and who is female: if you are young you are nigger. "To get a good job get a good education"—but experience is preferred.

Like Voltaire's Zadig to the angel Ormuzd we stare at the diplomas hanging on our walls repeating, "But . . ." and the reply remains the same as Ormuzd's: "Go your way to Babylon."

Charles D. DiNatale is 23 years old and has lived in upstate New York all his life.

# Tibet and Self-Determination

Tenzin N. Tethong

Tibet has captured the attention of the world as a land of mystery, high up on a rounded by impregnable mountains an awesome nation kept to herself centuries, but by the end of World War she was to open her doors and swept along by the global in technology and hu- However, this did not mean army marched into closed her borders once his time the flow of people Malays probably reached to since the early records story.

Later, there was a mass of nearly 100,000 people, the greatest movement of Tibet-entire history, across the India. This exodus was a courageous but hopeless the Tibetans to shake off occupant. This event was the world watched un- as the Tibetans rallied to incredible war machine. stood alone to defend ity at all costs. But it le, and those who could not compromise with the

military victors left their homes and loved ones, and fled into exile.

The Tibetans received worldwide attention, admiration and sympathy when this happened in 1959, and the world pointed an accusing finger at China, condemning her acts as genocide. Unfortunately for the Tibetans, the international climate has changed for the worse and China today stands tall and respected. To tell the truth of the Tibetan story is an uphill battle, for every utterance from China today is eagerly awaited as precious words of truth and wisdom.

Two well-known individuals from the West have visited Tibet recently. Han Suyin, an author, and Neville Maxwell, a journalist, both of whom have spoken and written about the glowing and glorious achievements of the Chinese in Tibet. They have virtually condemned everything of the past and praised every material and visual change they were shown. It should be pointed out that there are those among the Tibetans and in the international academic community who, with more specific and sounder knowledge, can write equally glowing articles speaking favorably of Tibet's past, and certainly, more objectively, of its present.

But the American public, and the world at large, need not be confused by complicated arguments and subtle

differences in interpretations of historical and technical matters. There are simple facts that can easily give a proper perspective to the entire question. A classic example (of Han chauvinism) is the fact that the Chinese have always claimed other peoples like the Mongolians and Tibetans to be part of the Chinese race irrespective of the actual facts. Firstly, the Tibetans have never considered themselves Chinese at any point or in any manner, and secondly, we speak a completely different language and use a written script that does not bear the slightest resemblance to Chinese.

Apart from these and other racial differences, the Tibetans have respectfully declined to be affected by the culture of China despite its vastness and richness, either because it did not suit them or because their cultural inclinations were quite different. If any foreign culture has made an impact on Tibet it is surely that of India's Buddhism, the cornerstone of Tibetan culture, was introduced from India and rejuvenated from time to time by both Indian and native scholars.

Coming to more recent times, specifically the occupation of Tibet by the People's Liberation Army in the early 1950's, it must be bluntly reiterated to China's new admirers that the Tibetans never extended an invitation to the Chinese to come to Tibet, and nobody

requested them for "liberation." In fact, the Tibetans opposed the intrusion both in spirit and in deed. This reaction was not just out of ignorance and fear, nor was it to Communism as a new and unacceptable idea, but primarily because the Tibetans believed that they alone had the right to determine their own future.

But where are Tibet's friends who supported the cause of freedom in 1959? Must Tibet be conveniently forgotten? And is material progress, universal during the past few decades but heavily emphasized in the official Chinese propaganda, sufficient reason for their continuing presence in Tibet?

The Tibetans do not simply lament the wrongs of the past and seek any compensation but ask for a solution to an on-going problem. Refugees are still escaping across the Himalayas and there are continuous uprisings and acts of sabotage against the Chinese, reported, surprisingly, by their own media. Exiled Tibetans have gone through countless disappointments and have faced seemingly unmanageable problems. But the spirit is still not broken. It is strong and alive, and the world, not just selected friends, is welcome to inspect exiled communities, meet the people, and learn the Tibetan side of the Tibetan problem.

Tenzin N. Tethong is acting representative of the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

# To Edna St. Vincent Millay

By Louis Untermeyer

NEWTON, Conn.—Dreams (peace to Freud) are fusions (or confusions) of revealing incongruities—scarcely a new finding but always surprising to the dreamer.

The other midnight I fell asleep perturbed by what the Times (with or without the capital) had disclosed about world-wide crimes and cruelties: seemingly endless horror in Lebanon and Ireland, unstoppable terrorism, frightful nuclear-powered missile proliferation, our ubiquitous coniving C.I.A. . . . But there I was talking glibly with Edna St. Vincent Millay (who died twenty-six years ago) about the function of art. She insisted that the essence of all art was the meaning it communicated. I maintained that music, perhaps the greatest of the arts, the universal language, conveyed a magic beyond meaning. But I admitted music and meaning are interlocked in poetry, especially in lyrical poetry. "Prove it," she said. "Write me a lyric." Who was I to deny the ever-delightful if defunct lyricist? So . . .

HOMO SAPIENS

Free of his neighbor's guilt  
How enviable is man,  
How businesslike, and built  
On what a noble plan.

How guilelessly he slips  
About the world. How smart!  
With love upon his lips  
And murder in his heart.

Louis Untermeyer is a poet and author of numerous poetry anthologies.

### Carter Hopes for a 'Tie' in TV Debate And Gears for Tight-Budget Campaign

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times  
PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 5—  
Tomorrow, Jimmy Carter begins a Presidential campaign that in some ways will be unusual and innovative, and in some ways will be as old-fashioned as a buggy.

The three televised debates that he is scheduled to have with President Ford will probably be a major feature of the campaign, but Mr. Carter believes that a "tie" in the debates would be equivalent to a victory for him.

In an interview, the Democratic nominee said that his potential weaknesses in the debates were that he was "a relatively unknown person" and that the Republicans would portray him as "irresponsible, a spendthrift and a liberal."

Mr. Carter seems to believe that the traditional cut and thrust of campaigning across the nation will be more decisive than the televised debates.

His campaign will be unusual in several ways. It will be one without the usual trivia of lapel buttons and bumper stickers—because there is no money to pay for them. And, in a develop-

ment somewhat mind-boggling to those in the political world, there will be no fundraising events, a political phenomenon rendered extinct by the new campaign spending law, which will give Mr. Carter and President Ford \$21.8 million each from the Federal Treasury, and which forbids them to solicit money directly from individuals.

Warning on Credit  
In an equally unusual development, there presumably will be no debt and no use of credit.

Mr. Carter had 237 paid staff employees at the time of the Democratic National Convention. He soon will have about 700. He now has a "Catholic desk" headed by a Catholic nun and a former employee of the National Council of Catholic Bishops.

Mr. Carter is expected to appear on network television this fall. He has a "51.3 percent" desk to represent women, who are a national majority.

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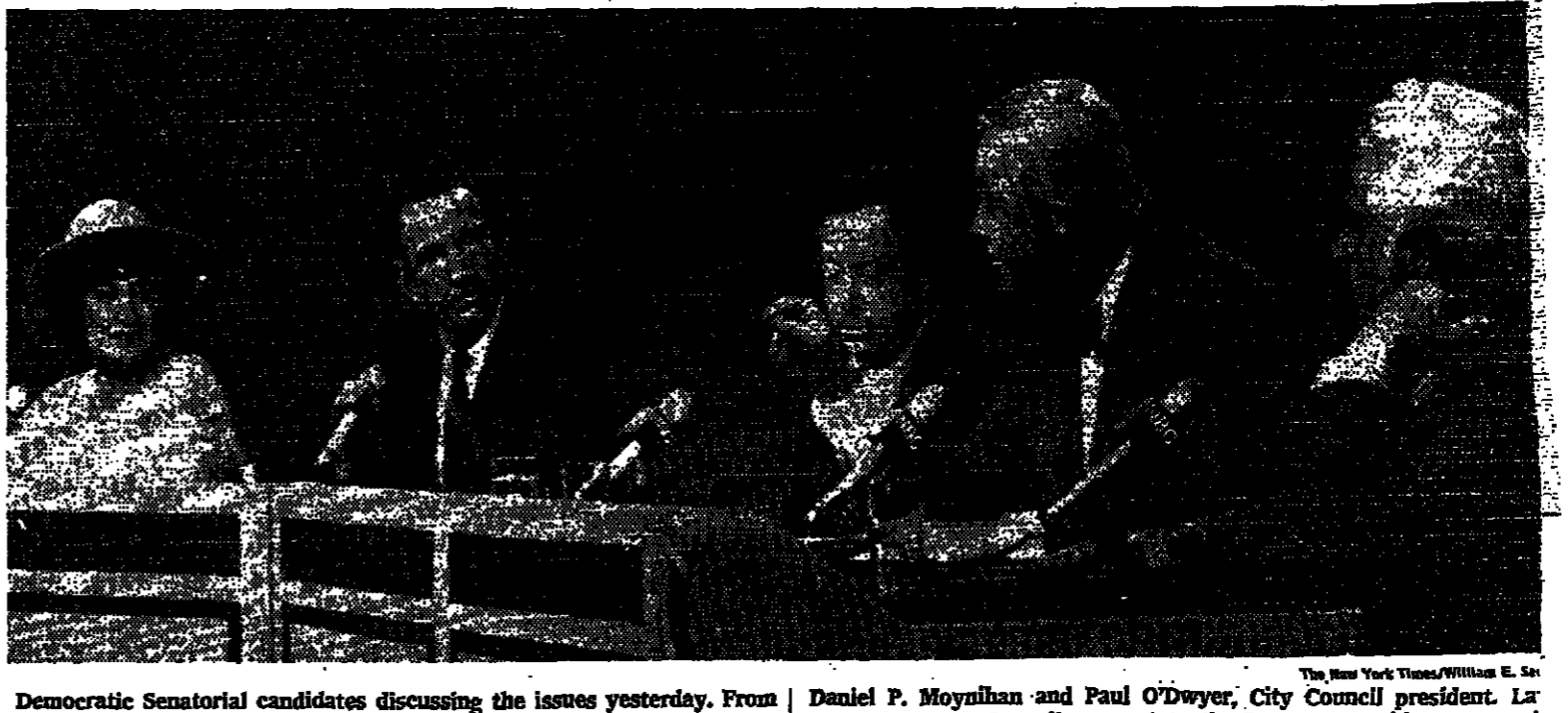
Hutchinson, the campaign coordinator, told reporters Saturday that it would not be "a campaign of big balls, big crowds or big dimensions."

Mr. Carter, speaking to several hundred tourists who had gathered at his little hometown, said today, "We'll have the same kind of campaign we had in the spring, moving, learning and shaking hands."

The fact that network television cameras will be following him like pilot fish will expand the impact of this sort of voter contact, but Mr. Carter seems sincere in promising an attempt to achieve an intimate and personal contact with as many voters as possible.

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Democratic Senatorial candidates discussing the issues yesterday. From left: Representative Bella S. Abzug, Ramsey Clark, Abraham Hirschfeld, Daniel P. Moynihan and Paul O'Dwyer, City Council president. Last page 1, Mr. Moynihan went to the Lower East Side to campaign.

### Labor Party Candidate Sees Fiscal Crisis

By WARREN WEAVER JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—  
The way Lyndon H. LaRouche sees it, the race for the White House is about to narrow down to a field of two contenders: President Ford and himself.

Mr. LaRouche predicted in an interview this week that in about mid-September an international monetary crisis will threaten "the dollar and every other currency."

The labor party nominee calls Mr. Carter "the candidate of the Brookings Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation et al" and "the creature of the Commission on Critical Choices."

Mr. LaRouche looks much more favorably on President Ford—a Yale jock with some savvy, a good American who doesn't want war, with a lot of good instincts—and on the mainstream Republican voter who is also "a solid fellow who cares about his country."

Mr. LaRouche is undaunted by the fact that his party, a Marxist spinoff of the student radical movement of the 1960's, was founded only in 1973 and has attracted relatively few members as yet.

### Hirschfeld Goes on Attack

Abraham Hirschfeld attacked yesterday, Daniel P. Moynihan of failing to vote for 15 years in the state he wants to represent in the United States Senate, but Representative Bella S. Abzug retreated, backing off from her threat that she would not "support" Mr. Moynihan if he won the Democratic primary Sept. 14 in New York State.

Mr. Hirschfeld, Mr. Moynihan, Mrs. Abzug and the two other candidates for the Democratic nomination met on television yesterday—and, whether they were attacking or retreating—his four rivals concentrated on Mr. Moynihan.

Mr. Hirschfeld waved a piece of paper in front of the cameras and said it showed a 15-year gap in Mr. Moynihan's New York voting record.

Mr. Moynihan blinked. "That can't be right," he said.

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### As Mrs. Abzug Retreats

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### Baltimore Suburb Now Leans to Carter

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times  
PARKVILLE, Md., Sept. 3—  
On his way to an embarrassing defeat in the Maryland primary last May, Jimmy Carter burst upon the consciousness of a number of Democratic voters in this Baltimore suburb with something of a thud.

The voters who live in the small, trim houses here are Democrats by birth and heritage, but not necessarily by practice. Nearly all of them have voted for former President Richard M. Nixon at least once.

Mr. Moore was interested in Mr. Carter and even went to a Carter rally in downtown Baltimore. What struck him then was the sight of the candidate on a platform filled mainly by blacks.

Mr. Moore said at the time, "I can't seem to get close to him when he talks," said Adam Moore, a civil engineer.

for Carter won't be a vote for Carter," she says. "It will be a vote against Ford." Using the same words she used in May, she sums up the President by calling him "wishy-washy."

Of 10 Democrats who were conspicuously cool to Mr. Carter last spring, only two were not looking for ways to rationalize Carter votes when they were interviewed again this week.

Mr. Moore was interested in Mr. Carter and even went to a Carter rally in downtown Baltimore. What struck him then was the sight of the candidate on a platform filled mainly by blacks.

Mr. Moore said at the time, "I can't seem to get close to him when he talks," said Adam Moore, a civil engineer.

Mr. Carter on the matter of Vietnam War draft resisters. However, these reservations do not count as strikes against his candidate. "Carter hasn't disappointed me yet," he says.

In this election, at least, many Parkville voters seem to be less choosy about issues because they have come to believe that Presidents are rendered impotent—by Congress, the sheer scale of the problems they face or by sinister, unseen forces—and that, as a result, not much can be expected of them anyway.

Mr. Wild was in charge of a Gulf Oil political fund from 1960 until 1974 and dispensed about \$4 million in political contributions during this period. The bulk of the money was in illegal corporate contributions.

Mr. Wild also told reporters that the special prosecutor's office had asked him about Gulf Oil funds reported to have been distributed to several senators by Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate minority leader.

### Dole Is Reported Linked to 1973 Gift

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4  
and domestic political fund, prepared by three lawyers appointed by the corporation, noted that on Oct. 3, 1970, Mr. Dole received a check for \$2,000 from Gulf's lawful "good government fund."

Mr. Dole said he had volunteered to turn over his records to the special prosecutor, but added that they have never been released. However, he later said that the special prosecutor did take "one little book."

Mr. Dole said he did not know whether "I was being called as a witness or being investigated." Mr. Speakes said Mr. Dole had never been asked for this probably outside the three-year statute.

### Council Takes Over Role of Central African Republic

NDJAMENA, Chad, Sept. 5 (Agence France-Press)—The Government of the Central African Republic has been dissolved and replaced by a 31-member Council of the Revolution headed by President Jean Bedel Bokassa within the framework of the ruling Mesan Party, a Central African Republic broadcast reported today.

Mr. Bokassa has resigned from his four ministerial posts and become president of the new council and President-for-Life of the Mesan Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa, according to the report, monitored here. He retained his position as supreme commander of the country's armed forces, the broadcast said.

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### Moynihan Struck by Pie While on Campaign Trail

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7  
the candidate at Orchard and Delancey Streets a little after 3 P.M.

Mr. Kay told an Associated Press reporter that he was a member of the Youth International Party, the so-called "Yippies," and that he brought along a photographer to record the event. He said he had hit Mr. Moynihan "because Moynihan had high tastes." He seemed surprised when someone told him that Mr. Moynihan had been born in the Hickory section of Manhattan and had worked in youth as a longshoreman.

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صكزامن الأصل



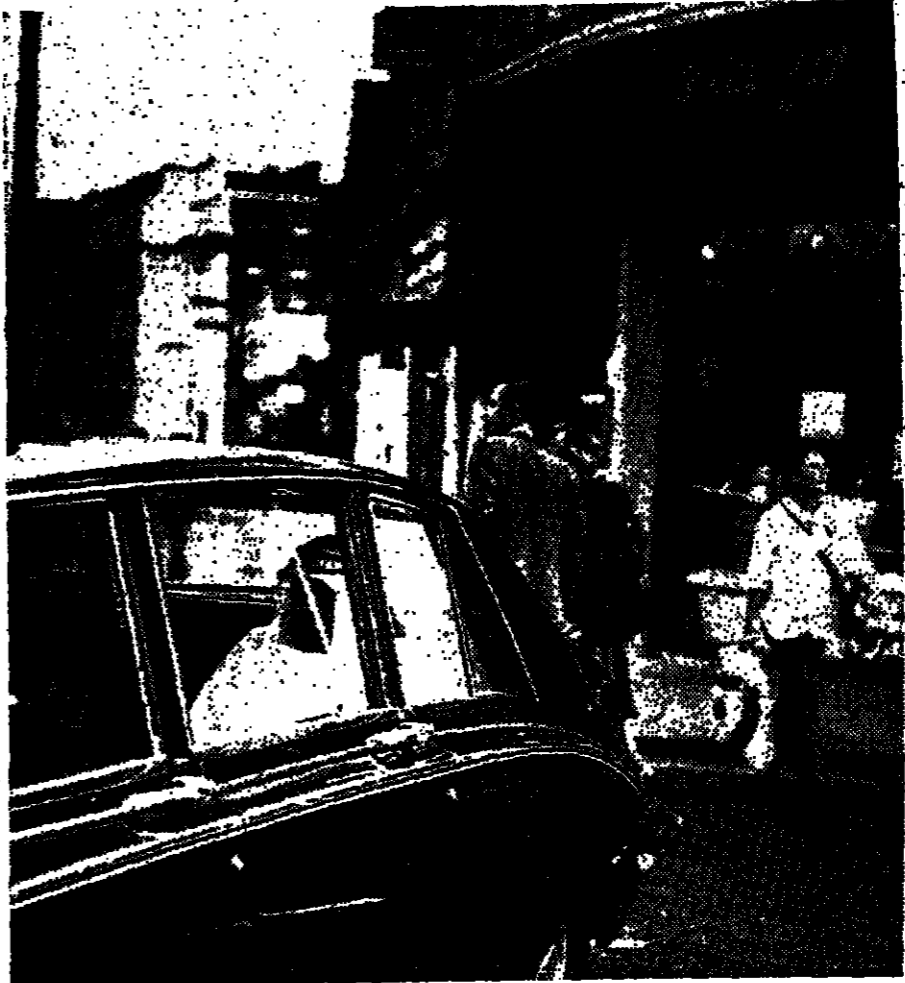
Arabs in London: A Summer Chill Sets In

He said that English landlords seemed to be charging Arabs higher rents than they charge other people. They ask for two or three months in advance and to be paid in cash, he said.

Middle Easterners, including non-Arab Iranians, in London this year, nearly 100,000 more than last year. They are spending \$750 per person here this summer, almost \$100 more than in 1975.

However, that is just the tourist money. It does not include the businesses that the Arabs have been buying into, nor does it include the fees they pay London's elite private physicians on Harley Street, nor their bills in the best-equipped of the city's private hospitals.

Continued on Page 23, Column 7



A wealthy Arab riding in a chauffeur-driven limousine after having dined at the Soraya restaurant in London's South Kensington. At left, others arrive in a Rolls-Royce to see an Arabic movie in Mayfair.

Hirschfeld As Mrs. A

man peers from her balcony in Cornwall hanging out her washing to dry, a practice upon in London. At night, an elderly man is wheeled along Gloucester Road.



Rescue 'Jaws' Are Lifesavers, Not Killers

By GEORGE VECSEY Special to The New York Times SPRINGS, L. I. — Dale Greene doesn't remember the crash, the way his car wrapped around the tree trunk, the way he pleaded "get me out, get me out," in shock, as smoke curled from the wreckage and rescue workers tried to pry him free.



A Montank, L.I. fireman using the "Jaws of Life," a gasoline-driven hydraulic tool, to force car door.

costs around \$4,500 with all the accessories. But long-time policemen such as Sgt. Frederick Notal swear the machine is worth every penny.

East Hampton police chief, purchased "the Jaws of Life," and the Hurst Company sent an agent to demonstrate it. Some police officers had trouble hefting the 55-pound machine, but Sergeant Notal quickly became the resident expert.

Objects to Sky and County

things have the skies over lately. getting an of unidentified ve cropped up items and on had have be- of consid- sone of U.F.O. s made in the o the police in ngtown, Haw- apo, and occa- a have joined atch what ap- ystastic phe- y looked like ctic, silvery or ette, hovering, s above the orange or the orange or the pastels y seemed to be the night sky, ranging colors le to white, or overing in one before soaring become sens- ing skyward, ill, a 33-year- ck in Romkins Township and ds in Orange- nd Stony Point. epartments at t the sightings s. They were s U.F.O. in no longer ac- aircraft and rks all have s explanations, the satisfac- ple saw some- not been ex- r. Berbit. "You ss it."

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

- International
Following 10 hours of discussions between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa in Zurich Saturday and yesterday, both sides strove to give the impression that the discussions on South-West Africa and Rhodesia had been productive, providing Mr. Kissinger with something concrete to present to Black African leaders when and if he goes to Africa. The talks are expected to be completed today. [Page 1, Column 8.]
Peace rallies in Northern Ireland organized in the past month by two Belfast women have shared more optimism and hope than anyone has seen in the province in years. After a new series of killings in the Belfast area 30 August, Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams organized and led a peace march of 10,000 women. A week later 20,000 marched and the following week people started thinking that there might be something to this "peace movement" after all. A total of 25,000 joined up. [1:6-7.]
Three Palestinians who hijacked a Dutch airliner Saturday with 80 people aboard freed their hostages in return for a promise from the Greek Cypriot authorities of their own freedom. The hijackers had demanded that Israel release eight prisoners in exchange for freedom for their hostages. The plane was flown from Nicosia to Cyprus and then toward Israel and then back to Cyprus where those aboard were released at the airport in Larnaca. Airport officials said it was understood that the hijackers would receive safe passage to a country of their choice. A Libyan official was in the police car that took the hijackers in the direction of Nicosia. [1:5.]
National
The former chief lobbyist for the Gulf Oil Corporation has told a Federal grand jury that he made an illegal corporate contribution in 1973 to Senator Robert J. Dole, now the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, who was then preparing to run for re-election, according to sources familiar with the investigation. The money amounted to \$5,000 or \$6,000, the lobbyist said. A spokesman for Mr. Dole said the Senator had reviewed his records and found no indication that the money had been received. An independent review of Mr. Dole's financial report for the 1973-1974 campaign also found no trace of

The Other News

- International
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Clergy in poll favor more spiritual help. Page 18

Quotation of the Day

"We're killing each other. All I want to do is take a bomb out of a kid's hand and put a tennis racket in it." —Betty Williams of Belfast, who helped organize a campaign of women's marches to protest the violence in Northern Ireland. [2:2.]

Amusements and the Arts

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Son Ra's swing sounds at the Bottom Line. Page 7
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Giants make plane after missing kick. Page 110

CORRECTION

A report in The New York Times on Aug. 7 mentioned a suit that blocked city regulation of Medicaid facilities and said it had been filed by the Association of Health Providers. The suit was, in fact, brought by the Association of Health Care Facilities.

TAKING TIME OFF?

For ideas on where to go and how to get there, read America's biggest and best-read vacation guide — the Travel and Resorts Section of The New York Times

Suspensions Dispute Over

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

In October, 1896, Publisher Adolph S. Ochs and the editors of The New York Times condensed their news policy into these few words. At the same time, Mr. Ochs offered a prize of \$100 to anyone who could come up with a better slogan of 10 words or less. Thousands of Times readers submitted slogans like "All the News That's Fit to Read," "All the News Worth Telling," "Free From Filth, Full of News," "News for the Million, Scandal for None." The prize winner, selected by Richard Watson Gilder, editor of Century Magazine, was "All the World News, but Not a School for Scandal." It was submitted by D. M. Redfield of New Haven, Conn. When the contest was over, however, the original "All the News That's Fit to Print" seemed more appropriate than ever. On February 10, 1897, it was placed on the first page of The New York Times in the same spot it occupies today. The world has changed since 1897. So has The New York Times. But the policy behind the slogan is still the same. Day in, day out "All the News That's Fit to Print" helps you keep up with a modern, changing world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CLERGY CITE NEED FOR SPIRITUAL AID

Poll Finds Less Emphasis Put on Social Issues

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS

The church pastor, symbol of the helping hand, often wants someone to minister more adequately to his needs, a study shows. A poll of ministers from five major Protestant churches reports that 70 percent would prefer more pastoral care to at- tention to social issues and less to problems as loneliness and frustration. The survey was conducted among 2,490 clergy last winter for the National Council of Churches. The results showed a conservative drift toward concern with conventional spiritual matters and away from community involvement. Thus, most respondents placed highest priority on such categories as "helping members to be Christian," "nurturing of children, evangelism and Christian education."

By contrast, the clergy reported spending the least amount of their time working for social justice and placed little importance on speaking out on social issues. The issues considered most critical for the church on a national scale were hunger and family living patterns. Ranked far below were the women's movement, euthanasia, gun control and busing to achieve racial integration.

Churches Are Named Participating in the poll were the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Reformed Church in America and the United Church of Canada.

The sample represents a middle-class, well-educated, theologically moderate section of American and Canadian Protestants. Most of those polled were white, male and married to their first wives, but 2 percent were identified as female, 8 percent nonwhite and 4 percent involved in divorce. Half have been ordained less than 20 years. Their average income was \$13,449, the lowest ran from \$4,000 to \$38,000.

Differences between Americans and Canadians arose principally on two questions. Canadians were more supportive of the work of large ecumenical bodies, such as the National Council of Churches, and less inclined than Americans to resent their relatively low economic and social status. On the whole, the clergy said that they were satisfied with their church vocation.

How Time Is Spent Those polled were asked to estimate the time spent for an average week on a variety of projects. Most of their time was found devoted to preparation of sermons, with 42 percent devoting seven to 14 hours to this, followed by administrative visitation and counseling. Also, 68 percent said that they spent no time working for social justice, and 34 percent said that they provided no youth leadership.

The most frequent complaint, expressed by 70 percent, was that "denominations are not providing the amount of pastoral care that ministers would like to have or feel they need." And only 28 percent felt that the care they did receive was effective. Such complaints more frequently arose in denominations with central structures and comparatively little supervision of local churches. The United Methodist Church was found to be the most effective and the Reformed Church in America the least.

There was a contrast between what the clergy said they believed to be important and the way they spent their time. Evangelism, for example, drew the highest response but "church programs that need expansion." But 40 percent of the respondents said that they spent no time on any aspect of evangelism.

Loss of Membership This is particularly significant for the denominations surveyed, because they have incurred considerable losses in membership in recent years. The clergy surveyed appeared to be making evangelism a central consideration on the theoretical level, while their participation in such activity lagged. Eighty-three percent said that preparation for evangelism was important in seminary training.

Other areas perceived to be of prime value in the seminary were Biblical studies, theology, training in counseling and Christian education. The returns to an emphasis on these disciplines has been a marked tendency in the 70s after a decade of turbulence caused largely by social activism.

LEO SALZ



Stearns Morse, 83, Former Professor At Dartmouth, Dies

Stearns Morse, a retired professor of English and a former dean of freshmen at Dartmouth College, died Saturday night at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N.H., after a brief illness, the college announced. He was 83. Professor Morse, a specialist in American fiction, was a member of the Dartmouth faculty for 37 years until he retired in 1960.

Professor Morse was born in 1893 in Bath, N.H., on a farm first cultivated by his great-grandfather in the 18th century. He later moved with his family to Lawrence, Mass. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Harvard in 1915 and received his M.A. there the following year.

He was later associated with Little Brown and Company, the publishing house, and The New Republic. He served in the Army Signal Corps during World War I. Professor Morse joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1923 after serving two years as head of the English department at the Morrissown School in New Jersey. Always fascinated by the mountains of the Presidential Range near Hanover, he edited "Books of the White Mountains" and "Lucy Crawford's History of the White Mountains."

Survivors include his widow, Helen Field Morse of Bath; two sons, Richard of Honolulu, and S. Anthony of Amherst, Mass., and a daughter, Mrs. Henry P. McKean, Jr., of New York City. Burial services will be private with a memorial service to be held early in October at a date to be announced later.

Bronx Man Found Hanged The body of a man with a belt tied around his neck was found inside his apartment yesterday in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, according to the police. The man, whose identity was withheld pending notification of relatives, was found inside 1020 Faile Street, at 5:15 P.M. by other residents.

Theodor Siegl, 49, Conservator Of Philadelphia Museum, Dead

Theodor Siegl, who as conservator of the Philadelphia Museum of Art was widely known for his work in preserving and restoring paintings, died Saturday morning while swimming at Beach Haven Park, Long Beach, N.J. He was 49 years old and lived in Philadelphia.

Mr. Siegl, a native of Krom Czechoslovakia, came to the United States in 1950 after qualifying as a master conservator at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. Since 1951 he had taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, serving as conservator and department head at the Pennsylvania Museum.

One of his important achievements was in saving a major work that Thomas Eakins painted for the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The exhibition refused the painting, which then was acquired by Jefferson Medical College. Entitled "The Gross Clinic," it was to be the centerpiece of the 1961 Eakins retrospective show at the National Gallery in Washington.

There was a problem, however, a decade earlier the painting had been given a plywood backing in the hope of preserving it, but when Mr. Siegl examined it, he found that warping was driving 504 nails through the canvas from the back. The picture, as he wrote in an article for The New York Times, was placed face down on a special platform.

Each nail was carried out from behind, and the wood carefully scraped away without touching the canvas, so that the painting could be remounted on canvas and taken to Washington for the retrospective. "This was not an isolated case," he wrote. "It happens all the time. We were lucky to catch 'The Gross Clinic' before the damage was irreparable."

Surviving are his wife, the former Helen Haseleberger; six sons, Christopher, Thomas, Nicholas, Andrew, Phillips and George; a sister, Eleanor Kos- Konic; and a brother, Walter.

Phillips Bennett Hoyt, 70, Former ACF Executive Phillips Bennett Hoyt, former vice president in charge of purchasing for ACF Industries, a manufacturer of railroad freight and tank-cars and car components died Saturday at Flushing Hospital after a long illness. He was 70 years old and lived in Forest Hills, Queens.

Mr. Hoyt retired from ACF in 1961 after serving 10 years as a vice president. From 1930 to 1951 he was purchasing agent for the Ingersoll-Rand Company. Mr. Hoyt, a 1927 graduate of Cornell University where he played on the hockey team, was a member of the Port Washington Yacht Club and from 1959 to 1960 served as Mayor of Plandome Manor.

He leaves his wife, the former Wilhelmina Dillis; a son, Phillips Jr.; a daughter, Virginia Cantarella, and four grandchildren. An earlier marriage to the former Margaret Williams ended in divorce.

Charles McGee Baxter Jr., Charles McGee Baxter Jr., a retired securities broker formerly with Baxter & Company here, died of a heart attack Friday at his home in Charlottesville, Va. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Baxter, formerly of Cleveland, was a graduate of Westminster School and Yale, where he also took a law degree. In World War II he was an Army Air Force pilot.

Surviving are his wife, the former Elsie Wood Page Keith; two sons, Gordon M. 3d; a daughter, Mrs. Peter Hankin; a brother, Matthew A.; a sister, Mrs. Walter Skalierup, and one grandchild.

Dr. Attilio Robertiello, 84, Cardiovascular Specialist Dr. Attilio Robertiello, a physician specializing in the private practice of internal medicine and cardiovascular disease, died at his home on Friday. He was 84 years old and lived at 145 East 15th Street in Manhattan.

Born in Laviano, Italy, Dr. Robertiello came to this country at the age of 9. He graduated from the Columbia College of Pharmacy in 1915 and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1917. Dr. Robertiello was actively engaged in his practice until two months ago, when he was offered a heart ailment. He was founder and honorary trustee of the American College of Cardiology and a member of the American Medical Association.

Surviving are his wife, the former Eleanor Candela; two sons, Richard and Charles, and a sister, Adelina d'Antona.

Vaun Gillmore McNeile Vaun Gillmore McNeile, a former trustee and vice president of the Bollingen Foundation, sponsor of individuals and institutions for research and writing in scholarly fields and the humanities, died of cancer Saturday in Roosevelt Hospital. She was 66 years old and lived at 125 East 74th Street.

From 1950 to 1969, Mrs. McNeile was assistant editor of the Bollingen Series, a compilation of the work of the foundation, which was founded in 1945 by Paul and Mary Mellon. The foundation went out of existence in 1969, and Mrs. McNeile gave the series to Princeton University Press.

Mrs. McNeile was a graduate of the Sorbonne and College Montorency in Paris. She is survived by her mother, Florence Gillmore.

Death Notices ALBERT-Edith, beloved wife of the late Albert, died of cancer Saturday at Flushing Hospital. She was 70 years old and lived at 145 East 15th Street in Manhattan.

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Woman Builds Church With Own Cash

A lay preacher from the Faith Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Hartford, Daniel Fidler, did arrive and preach a sermon. Russell Naclin, a concert singer from Hartford, sang and accompanied himself on Mr. Buck's organ.

Flora Mitchell of Simsbury came with the Young Gifted Gospel Singers and they gave a stirring performance. "She's got strength," Mrs. Mitchell said of Mrs. West afterward. "When you get tired of waiting for something, you just go after it. And, man, she just went."

A friend had baked a cake modeled on the church except that the cross on the cake had a steeple on it. Mrs. West noted the difference almost casually. "We wanted to get the church started," she said. "We'll do the steeple next."

Walter Portsmouth of Collinsville came out of retirement to paint the trim and run errands. William Monaco of Glastonbury came with a road grader to smooth Railroad Avenue. William Mitchell of South Windsor gave his rig to transport the grader, and came by again yesterday with a newly painted wooden sign to put out at the church door.

Folding chairs were donated by the East Granby Fire Department and the East Glastonbury Methodist Church. An old radio cabinet that had been in Mrs. West's family for more than 40 years was covered with a small tablecloth and used as the altar. Mr. Buck loaned his organ. He was not sure he had been able to get a preacher to come to the church so he began conducting the service. In his polo shirt and rough shoes, he looked more like a quarry operator than a preacher.

"I never did anything like this before," he said with a grin, he said to the congregation, and then read from Timothy, saying it could have been written about Mrs. West: "I have fought a good fight."

cash in the project over the years. Except for the income she gets from three tenants, Mrs. West lives on her Social Security payments, and had too little left over to keep the church project from sagging. When the story of her plight was carried in The Hartford Times three months ago, Mrs. West was swamped with offers of help. David Buck, a quarry operator, more or less took over as Mrs. West's unpaid general contractor. He went to the zoning commission and got a new building permit.

Joseph Pettinato of East Hartford wired the church at his own expense and fashioned a huge cross from barn beams. "It's not straight," said Mr. Buck when he saw it. "Was Christ carrying the cross straight up and down?" demanded Mr. Pettinato. "This is an old rugged cross."

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Democrat... Investigation... Bid Purchase... Various small notices and advertisements on the right margin.

Sept 11 1976

## Pupil Suspensions in New York King a Dispute Over Their Causes

BY VIDAL

The schools are increasing in their numbers of black and Hispanic students and, according to Mr. Seabrook, who says he pursues a policy of no suspensions "except in emergency cases, like when gangs may be fighting each other and there is a need for a cooling-off period," there is also a racial component that cannot be overlooked.

"I think you will find that, as more and more whites do not use the system," he said, "the system is becoming more oppressive. It has to do with power."

Civil-rights groups have said that blacks suffer disproportionately from suspensions. On the other hand, it has often been charged—in a debate over discipline with national scope—that schools that are sensitive to the possibilities of racism have been unduly tolerant of aberrant behavior by minority-group students.

This gap in opinion was recently illustrated at Long Island City High School in Queens where the principal, Dr. Howard L. Hurwitz, stirred a controversy when he suspended a black student he considered uncontrollable.

The principal was himself suspended by the Board of Education in March, for disobeying an order to reinstate the student, and this in turn led to demonstrations of support from placard-carrying residents of the area. But the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposed Dr. Hurwitz's action as part of "a series of irrational community actions."

Board of Education regulations state that a suspension is "a serious step" and that

schools have the responsibility to take all possible steps in the educative process to prevent the suspension of children.

A pupil may be suspended, usually by the principal but sometimes by the district superintendent, when his behavior interferes with the education of others, prevents the orderly operation of the school, or threatens the physical well-being of himself, other pupils or members of the school staff.

A principal's suspension cannot exceed five days or be ordered more than twice in one year. There is an elaborate procedure of parent notification as well as an appeal procedure that can nullify illegal or wrongly executed suspensions. Superintendent suspensions tend to be more definitive but are less frequent.

The bylaws governing student suspensions, widely regarded as a model of students' rights legislation, were promulgated in the wake of a 1969 case in which a Federal judge overturned the mass suspension of 678 students from Franklin K. Lane High School in Brooklyn.

As part of an effort to rewrite all of the Board of Education bylaws, changes are being proposed in the ones governing pupil suspensions and they are due to be considered at a Sept. 15 board meeting.

Basically, the change would add a student right to know that he is being considered for suspension before his parents are called in. At the same time, the present requirement for a daily need to review a suspension would cease. The new views the changes as minor, but useful in obtaining suspensions of pupils known to be guilty of an offense. The child advocacy group views them as a threat to due process and an invitation to increase suspensions.

In an interview, School Chancellor Irving Anker said last week he "would not be surprised" if the number of suspensions had grown.

"But so have the assaults on pupils and teachers and I wouldn't say the two are uninvolved," he added.

"I am not saying there may be cases where the rights of students may be denied," he said. "But I can assure you that we bend over backwards in dealing with appeals."

## Asks Investigation If No-Bid Purchases

By LEONARD BUDER

Inquiry into all in the division of business administration, would be named acting director of the school lunch bureau, which will be responsible for feeding 560,000 pupils when the new school term begins next Monday.

Mr. Anker said that he had discussed the scope of the new inquiry with Dr. Gifford and that Walter L. Krauss, director of supportive services, would be responsible for the inquiry into purchases by the school lunch bureau, and that James W. Randolph, the school system's inspector general, would examine the supply operations.

Mr. Anker said he expected daily reports.

Dr. Robert L. Christen, the president of the Board of Education, said the board reviewed the disclosures involving the lunch bureau as "a very serious matter" and would take whatever corrective action was necessary.

The city's Department of Investigation, at the request of school authorities, is also planning to investigate operations in the school lunch bureau. The board has offered the department the use of school auditors in this inquiry.

Meanwhile, Helen C. Heller, coordinator of the educational priorities panel, said the apparent waste of funds in the school lunch program and elsewhere in the school system was "particularly deplorable because it was occurring at the expense of educational services for children. She called for improved school management in line with the proposals recently advanced by the panel. The panel is a watchdog unit formed last January by 16 education and civic organizations.

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Mr. Caputo, 32, who also has the Conservative Party nomination, received about 69 percent of the vote when he was elected in 1974 to his second Assem-



Broadway and 34th Street yesterday, jammed with shoppers out to take advantage of department stores remaining open on Sundays. (The New York Times/William E. Sauro)

## Metropolitan Briefs

### The Nonexistent Frosting on the Cake

Three cake-mix companies that do business in New York State have agreed to specify on their mix boxes that the mixes are not complete in themselves, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz announced yesterday. Until now, he said, the labels on Proctor & Gamble's Duncan Hines cake-mix boxes show a fully frosted cake, even though frosting is not included in the mix. Nabisco meanwhile has been selling Dromedary cake mixes and Gilster-Mary Lee has been selling store-brand mixes whose labels show the finished product, without saying on the front of the box that these mixes do not include such necessary ingredients as eggs, milk and shortening, Mr. Lefkowitz said.

All three companies have signed assurances of discontinuance and have agreed to alert the consumer that the mixes are not complete, the Attorney General announced.

### Murder Suspects' Claim Denounced

Universal Allah, who said he was a spokesman for the Five Percenters, denounced the statement by three young men who were charged Saturday with murdering and robbing an 82-year-old widow in her Coney Island home. The three suspects had described themselves, according to a detective, as members of the Five Percenters, a black organization that believes that 5 percent of the black people are capable of redressing long-standing inequities against minorities. The spokesman said that his group did not know the three suspects and did not countenance murder.

### Round-the-Clock School Talks Sought

The Board of Education is expected to seek round-the-clock negotiations when it resumes talks tomorrow with the United Federation of Teachers in their longstanding contract dispute. A board official said the continuous talks were needed if an agreement is to be reached before school starts next Monday. At issue are wage increases won by the teachers in a tentative contract that was rejected by the Emergency Financial Control Board.

### From the Police Blotter:

Two men were murdered five blocks and 45 minutes apart on the Lower East Side. David Colon, 44 years old, of 2405 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, was shot fatally at 170 Ludlow Street and Fee Ng, 32, address unknown, was stabbed to death in front of 7-11 Ludlow Street, while talking to two men in a rented truck who then sped off.

"Because he apparently was refused admission to a party reportedly given by Rastafarians, a Jamaican sect, a gunman fired 11 bullets through a basement door at 308 Rockaway Parkway in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, killing Glenford Williams, 28, of 250 Dorset Street, and wounding four others at the party. . . . An unidentified door-to-door salesman in his 30's was stabbed to death inside 108 Lexington Avenue, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, apparently the victim of a robbery. . . . Dennis Smith, 23, the night manager of McDonald's of Greenwich Village at 126 West Third Street, and two other employees were locked inside the refrigerator for 25 minutes by three robbers who fled in a car with more than \$2,000.

## For Shoppers, Not a Day of Rest

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

For midtown strollers enjoying (or enduring) their Labor Day weekend in New York City, it was as though four blocks of Broadway forgot that yesterday was Sunday while the rest of the area remembered.

In the middle of those four blocks—from 32d to 36th Street—Macy's Herald Square, the largest department store in the city, opened from noon to 5 P.M. yesterday for the first time on a Sunday, joining Gimbels and Korvettes, which had previously instituted a seven-day-a-week shopping schedule.

Slightly east on 34th Street, both Ohrbach's and Franklin Simon, clothing retailers, opened to Sunday shoppers for the first time, and nearly all of the smaller shoe stores and boutiques in the Herald Square-34th Street shopping district were

open for business. All will be open today, Labor Day, too.

The result was crowds of shoppers where Sunday silence once prevailed—a sight that has become more common since the State Court of Appeals struck down two key sections of the General Business Laws, or "blue laws," 11 weeks ago.

"I came today because I thought it wouldn't be as crowded as usual," said Shirley Ganz as she examined a candy display on Macy's first floor. "But I guess I was wrong. I didn't think it would be anywhere near this busy."

Mrs. Ganz, who lives in Brooklyn, said she liked the idea of Sunday shopping—but she also expressed reservations over the possibility that it could harm other Sunday institutions, such as the open-air market on Orchard Street on the Lower East Side.

Many other shoppers said they were browsing through department stores simply because they had nothing better to do with their day.

The crowds also brought to Herald Square the smaller entrepreneurs who usually work its sidewalks on weekdays. One woman sold umbrellas on a corner, and another hawked scarves from a large cardboard box.

Another young man had costume jewelry to sell near an entrance to the 34th Street IND subway station, and a blind man who is often seen in Herald Square shook his cup at passers-by.

There was also an assortment of pretzel vendors, ice cream salesmen and hot-dog peddlers.

"It's not as busy as a Saturday," said one young man who was selling pretzels and Italian ices from a cart outside Macy's. "It's all right, mind you, but maybe not worth giving the day up for."

## 'Tasteful' Tourist Billboards Now Legal

By HAROLD FABER

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, Sept. 5—A 15-month dispute between New York State and the United States ended last week in a victory for the state and the approval of small, tasteful billboards directing tourists to hotels, motels and restaurants.

Under the Federal Highway Beautification Act, the state is required to remove all commercial advertising within 660 feet of highways if the roads have been built with Federal aid, except in an industrial zone and on the advertiser's own property.

But in May 1975, Raymond T. Schuler, State Commissioner of Transportation, under pressure from the tourist industry, ordered a halt to the removal of tourist-oriented signs. The industry had complained that travelers would not be able to find their facilities.

Since then, the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with other states and with the support of the Finger Lakes Association in central New York, has waged a campaign to change Federal regulations to permit "scenically acceptable" signs in the state.

But it took an act of Congress amending the Highway Law this year to get action.

"This is a big victory for New Yorkers," Mr. Schuler said. "It ends a 15-month struggle on our part to modify Federal regulations governing sign regulations that would seriously threaten the survival of small businesses that greatly depend on tourism."

As a result, four individual signs, each measuring 15 by 24 inches, with white lettering on a blue background, will be permitted on a small panel billboard. Two lines, each with no more than 10 letters on a line—for example, "Macy's Restaurant"—are allowed on each sign, together with a directional arrow.

No more than four signs can be mounted on a single panel, and no more than three of these panels—one indicating establishments to the right, one to the left and one straight ahead—will be allowed at any intersection.

According to Robert Day, a Department of Transportation spokesman, the signs will be legible from 150 to 200 feet.

The first of the new signs will be erected in about six or

eight weeks in the Finger Lakes area as a demonstration project. Mr. Day said. If the signs work properly, he added, they may become part of a statewide and even a national project to make tourist signs more beautiful.

Mr. Schuler emphasized that the new program would not affect the state's campaign to remove illegal billboards, those that advertise products that do not meet the size standard set by the department. To date, more than 7,000 such signs have been removed by the state.

"These new signs will be erected within the state right-of-way and will replace existing billboards," Mr. Schuler said. "The billboard control program must continue until we are rid of them along all our highways, except in zoned commercial or industrial areas."

The signs will be put up by state highway maintenance forces, with a nominal fee—as yet undetermined—collected from each business listed on the signs.

"We are very pleased about this," said Thelma Oswald, an official of the Finger Lakes Association, in Penn Yan.

## Way Democratic Battle for Bronx-Westchester Representative Is 'Wide Open'

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Lindsay administration of the Republican Assembly. City Councilman and a lawyer are battling for the seat in the Bronx-Westchester 23rd District.

Republican-turned-Democrat, J. of Chappaqua, appears to be runner of the strength of red and well-financed campaign support in both count-downs from leading including Lieut. Gov. Mary

John V. Lindsay and as an administrative assistant to Brooklyn Representative Frederick W. Richmond.

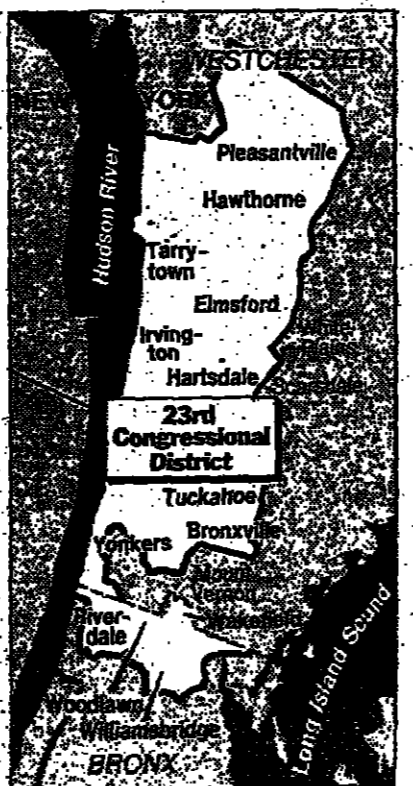
The seat they covet is being vacated by Peter A. Peyser, a Republican, who is seeking his party's nomination for United States Senator. He was first elected in the old 25th Congressional District in Westchester in 1970 and then re-elected in 1972 in the new 23d district, about a third of it in the North Bronx, in a close contest with Richard L. Ortinger, who now represents the 24th district in Westchester.

In 1974, Mr. Peyser defeated another Democrat easily. It is uncertain whether the Republicans will be able to retain the seat in the November election.

Democrats cite the election of Alfred B. DeBello as County Executive in traditionally Republican Westchester, the switch of the York City Council from Republican to Democratic control this year, a Democratic edge in enrollment and reports that new registrants are predominantly Democrats as reasons why they can win the seat.

Republicans noted that many enrolled as Democrats in both the Bronx and Westchester were politically conservative and tended to vote Republican. They also said that they had an excellent candidate in Assemblyman Bruce F. Caputo, who received their nomination without opposition.

Mr. Caputo, 32, who also has the Conservative Party nomination, received about 69 percent of the vote when he was elected in 1974 to his second Assem-



bly term in a Yonkers district with a majority of Democrats.

The five Democrats are campaigning hard and in much the same fashion. They greet stragglers at subway stations in the Bronx and commuters at New Haven Railroad stops in Westchester.

Economic Issues

They stress mainly economic issues—the need for more jobs, the fight against inflation and the plight of the cities, which has been dramatized locally by the fiscal crisis in Yonkers and in New York City.

Mr. Meyer has been endorsed by the Democratic organizations in the Bronx and on the Westchester side, by the organizations in Yonkers, Eastchester and Greenburgh.

He also has the support of such Democrats as Mr. DeBello and Robert F. Wagner, the former New York City Mayor.

Mr. Meyer was named by the Liberal Party for its nomination. However, he was ruled out that ballot line by the State Board of Elections because of insufficient signatures on his designating petition.

He is contesting that ruling in the courts. He has promised to fight for full employment, national health insurance, federalization of welfare costs, inexpensive energy, greater financing for education, "real equality for all our people," and for a ban on guns, "to make the streets safer."

On the crime issue, Mr. Meyer has stressed his anticrime activities as an assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York. He also

has served as a member of Governor Carey's Task Force on Organized Crime.

Mr. Rickles, an engineer who is believed to have the best chance of defeating Mr. Meyer, was angrily denounced by Mayor Lindsay when he came out against former Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's proposed \$2.5 billion transportation bond issue. Mr. Rickles resigned as Air Resources Commissioner soon afterward. He is now executive director of the Institute for Public Transportation, a nonprofit group.

He has the support of the anti-organization New Democratic Coalition in the Bronx and Westchester and has been endorsed by Borough President Robert Abrams of the Bronx and Assemblyman Oliver Koppell of the Bronx.

Mr. Rickles is stressing his experience in Washington, where he was a consultant to Congressmen and Congressional committees, and the need for integrity in government.

Mr. Iannaccone, whose Italian background is expected to help him in a Congressional district where about 40 percent of the population has the same background, is a member of the Yonkers Emergency Financial Control Board and the administrator of a Yonkers school devoted to career-training.

He says that he has more experience in government and a better knowledge of local problems than the other candidates. He says that he has not sought endorsements and plans to spend only about \$1,000 but expects the fact that he is well-known in Yonkers and "in the news as an office-holder" will help him.

He will be nominated, he added, "if the people want me to do in Washington what I have done here."

Mr. Bernbach, who ran unsuccessfully for the State Assembly in 1972, expects a low turnout on Sept. 14 and says the contest is so wide open a candidate who receives 6,000 to 7,000 votes could win. "The people are turned off," he said.

In a dozen position papers, he has called for more jobs, integrity in government, reform and federalization of welfare, reform of the juvenile-justice system as a means of combating crime, financing of the social security system from general tax revenues, adequate care for senior citizens and greater federal aid for mass transportation.

Mr. Conlan, vice president of a radio news network in this state, is relying on economic issues. He has called for creation of a cabinet-level Department of Economic Development to create new jobs, for federal promotion of solar energy and conservation, for a Federal Consumer Protection Agency and for more Federal aid to New York and other Northeastern states.

He says that he is "the only candidate who served in a Congressional office"—as administrative assistant to Representative Frederick W. Richmond of Brooklyn—and asserts that this experience and his Lindsay service give him a better understanding of the issues, than his opponents.

Mr. Conlan says that a poll he had taken showed Mr. Meyer in the lead "and the rest so close to each other, but the undecided vote was so high anyone could win."



Nancy Wood, faculty adviser, with students Jimmy Smith, center, and Joe Warren, at a student council meeting at Little Rock Central High School last week.

# Study of Black Family Life Scores Moynihan Report

By ALDEN WHITMAN

A major new historical study of black family life in the United States, to be published this month, challenges the findings of the so-called Moynihan Report of 11 years ago as "fictive history."

That report, issued as "The Negro Family in America: The Case for National Action," asserted that "it was by destroying the Negro family that white America broke the will of the Negro people." Written by Daniel P. Moynihan, the report declared that 300 years of injustice had caused "deep structural distortions in the life of Negro Americans," and that "a tangle of pathology" had developed, with the disorganized black family at its center. The report further asserted that the typical urban black family was "matrifocal," or centered on the mother in the absence of a father.

In the last decade the Moynihan Report has been widely accepted by sociologists, legislators and government policy-makers as accurate. But its picture of the black family is completely false, Prof. Herbert G. Gutman argues in "The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925." He asserts that enslavement and poverty did not shatter black family ties; but, on the contrary, says that familial ties and associations were strong and helped to sustain the development of Afro-American culture. He also says that most urban black families were headed by men.

## Capacity to Adapt

Dr. Gutman, who is professor of history at City College and at the Graduate Center of City University, contends that, although "slavery was harsh," it did not destroy the black capacity to adapt and sustain the vital familial and kin associations in the least that served as the underpinning of a developing Afro-American culture. The Gutman book adds: "The capacity of the emancipated slaves to adapt to the general emancipation is evidence of their early adaptation to enslavement. And the capacity, of early 20th-century Southern black migrants to adapt to the Northern city in 1905 and 1925 is evidence of the adaptive capacities of Afro-Americans living in the rural and urban South between 1880 and 1900."

Large migrations from the South took place in 1905 and 1925. Professor Gutman continued: "Their household arrangements do not mean that such persons were without problems. A vast and painful record documents the economic and social—as well as the psychological—costs extracted from poor rural and urban blacks in the decades between the general emancipation and the Great Depression. But that record is not evidence that the black family crumbled or that a 'pathological' culture thrived." Professor Gutman's argument that black families held together is documented by massive research into plantation birth and death records, census reports and manuscript sources that have been largely neglected in view of these studies. Dr. Gutman contended that "the ex-slave family was composed of a poor husband, his wife and their children." He also offers census data to show that in this century some 73 percent of black families have a man as the head of household.

The book, which has already caused a stir in the academic community, has been endorsed by, among others, John Hope Franklin, the eminent black historian of the University of Chicago, and Sidney W. Mintz, the anthropologist of the Johns Hopkins University. Professor Gutman's 650-page study is being published by Pantheon Books.

## Optimism at a New High for Schools

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

into the picture, despite protestation by people in official places."

The last reference was to President Ford, who has been accused by some civil rights leaders of inflaming antidesegregation whites and holding out false hopes that busing would be banned. The fact that Federal courts have continued to use busing as a means of school integration was one of the reasons for optimism in the civil rights camp.

Other signs of encouragement, integrationists noted, included the following: "Communities facing desegregation are moving to prevent those prone to militant and violent opposition from gaining a head start. For example, in Cleveland, while awaiting the court decision, a number of organizations were formed to urge its acceptance, or at least to head off violence. The newspaper ad was signed by religious leaders of various faiths.

"The push for a constitutional amendment against busing seems to have lost much of its steam. Mr. Jones took this as significant, declaring: "It shows you the mood of the country when proponents of the amendment know that a majority of the Congress would not support and three-fourths of the states would not ratify an amendment. It's fantastic, because if they thought they could do it they would still be trying."

There is increased pressure on some state boards of education and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on local school systems to integrate. Meyer Weinberg of Chicago, editor of Integrated Education magazine, said, "It used to be that if the courts didn't order integration, it wouldn't get done." He noted that the Illinois Board of Education was bringing pressure on dozens of cities, including Chicago, which is on a year's probation for failing to draw up a desegregation plan and which could lose \$153 million in aid as a result. Des Moines is being pushed by the state of Iowa, while Kansas City is under orders from H.E.W.

Desegregation is forcing communities to review for the first time the education of their children, something many parents, especially minorities, never had the opportunity to do. This attention, some people believe, is revolutionary and cannot but help improve the quality of education. The United States Civil Rights Commission, in a recent report, documented the improved quality.

"The safety provided white children attending newly desegregated black schools has been exemplary, black leaders believe. Thomas I. Atkins, a lawyer and president of the Boston N.A.A.C.P., said, "White children are much safer in the black community than the black students at South Boston and Charlestown High Schools." John Whiting, principal of Shawnee High School on Louisville's predominantly black West Side, said: "Black students themselves make certain that nothing happens to their white colleagues that would cause an incident."

Additionally, schools in Boston open Wednesday and officials are hopeful of the most peaceful opening in two years. Preparations have been low-keyed. Officials also believe that some of those most violently opposed to integration have transferred to private schools.

Further, in the Midwest, community organizations are credited with helping to smooth the desegregation process. Richard Salem, director of the Chicago regional office of the Community Relations Service, reported that citizens groups were springing up in different cities and seemed to be a determining factor in whether communities experienced violence in connection with school integration. He named Dayton as an example.

The advocates of integration were not yet ready to declare total victory—not with the majority of schools across the country still to open their doors for the fall term. But they do feel the future looks better at the beginning of the new school year than it did at the close of the last.

The enthusiasm showed on the faces of the battery of lawyers in the Cleveland case, including Mr. Jones and Mr.

Atkins, as they read the 203-page decision over coffee the other morning.

Mr. Jones believes the changed atmosphere will make it easier to desegregate the larger school systems in the nation, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. "After this year, we hope to see more action in those cities, but we hope state boards and H.E.W. also get into the picture," Mr. Jones said. "It would make all our jobs much easier if school boards would not force us to waste time, money and resources taking them to court to prove the obvious—that their schools are segregated. That would leave us to deal with the remedy, and we can debate that," he added.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which has been reluctant to become an activist in school desegregation, was ordered two weeks ago by United States District Judge John J. Sirica to step up integration action against 43 school districts, including Chicago.

Mr. Jones said that getting

## 1,000 Rally in Louisville Against School Busing

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5 (UPI)—More than 1,000 demonstrators staged an orderly antibusing march and dispersed tonight but the police had to use tear gas to break up a mob of about 200, mostly teen-agers, who refused to move on when ordered.

"I think there have been some arrests, but I don't know how many," said County Police Chief Russell McDaniel. The troublemakers are mostly teen-agers trying to see how much they can get away with, Mr. McDaniel said. "The leaders of these demonstrations are peaceful, but they just can't control everyone." Police fired about a dozen canisters at the unruly crowd shortly after 9 P.M. and issued a warning to disperse.

The main body of the protesters left the scene when ordered to do so by the police.

"over the hurdle of violence" in 1976 would be a major step forward by easing the minds of both blacks and whites about sending their children to unknown communities.

"One thing we've got to get over is the feeling by whites that integration has got to be one way, with black kids going to white schools but white kids not going to black schools," Mr. Jones said. "A number of whites think that the only way you can have desegregation is by having whites in the majority, that you can't desegregate a majority black system. But that's nonsense and it's blatant racism to think otherwise. A system 70 percent black can be desegregated."

Mr. Jones said that civil rights organizations eventually would have to turn their attention back to the South to deal with "second-generation problems, such as testing an ability grouping, dropouts, push-outs and discipline—devices that result in resegregation." He said that N.A.A.C.P. branches in the South were monitoring these problems.

The following is a look at the status of school desegregation in some cities in the Midwest, where most of the national effort shifted last year: Milwaukee: The school board has proclaimed Milwaukee the first city to integrate voluntarily under court order. Under the city's voluntary enrollment plan, one-third of the 158 schools would be integrated each of the next three years. The school board apparently found the number of white volunteers needed to transfer by Tuesday's opening of school to meet the court-imposed 25 percent to 45 percent black enrollment in one-third of the schools. If the voluntary plan fails, the court would step in with a plan of its own.

St. Louis: with a system 70 percent black, the city has established 11 magnet schools that must be half black and half white. So far, five of the schools do not have their quotas of white pupils and the school administration has issued appeals for them through newspapers, television and radio and other sources. No more than 4,000 students of the 88,000 in the system would be involved and the N.A.A.C.P. is fighting the plan.

Dayton: in a system that is 50 percent black, 13,000 of the total 43,000 students were peacefully bused last week, half on Thursday, the other half on Friday. All students start school on Tuesday for the first time. Dayton was the first Ohio city to desegregate. Omaha: with an enrollment of 54,870, some 8,500 pupils, plus another 1,900 volunteers, are included in a court-ordered busing plan. Blacks make up 22 percent of the student population.

Detroit: The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit judge to find a way to bring about additional desegregation of three predominantly black school regions left untouched by a current plan. Under that plan, now in its second year, 21,853 children are bused. The system is 75 percent black with an enrollment of 247,774. Desegregation has gone smoothly.

Kansas City: the situation is one of the most complex in the nation. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has threatened to cut off Federal school funds, totaling about 10 percent of one-tenth of a school budget, for failure to submit an acceptable desegregation plan. The ruling of an administrative judge is expected any day now. Meanwhile, schools opened last Tuesday without a plan and without a superintendent. William Leary, former superintendent in Boston, turned down the job last week.

Indianapolis: a plan that would bus 6,500 black students to the suburbs to achieve 15 percent black enrollment in each school is on appeal. The plan provides for the busing of an additional 9,000 later.

# Miss Springer Wed in Capital

Katherine Curtis Springer and Paul George Hickey, a vice president of the Irving Trust Company, were married yesterday in the Navy Chapel in Washington. The Rev. Robert Curry, a Presbyterian minister, performed the ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Springer of Champaign, Ill., and Chevy Chase, Md. Her father, a Republican Representative from Illinois from 1951 to 1973, is a member of the Federal Election Commission.

Mr. Hickey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark J. Hickey of Berlin, N.H., where his father retired as a supervisor with the Brown Paper Company.

The bride, a development economist with the United Nations Development Program, received a bachelor's degree from DePaul University. Mr. Hickey holds bachelor and master's degrees from Dartmouth College. The couple will live in Highlands, N.J.

# Suzanne R. Schott Wed to Mark Kline

Suzanne Randy Schott and Mark John Kline, graduates of the University of Michigan, were married yesterday afternoon at the Allison caterers in Manhasset, L. I. Rabbi Herschel Levin performed the ceremony. The parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Werner S. Schott of Great Neck, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kline of Livonia, Mich. Mr. Kline is in accounting for the Fisher Body division of General Motors. Mr. Schott is a vice president of Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc., investment bankers.

# Lester Rand, Pollster, Marries Gloria Levitt

Gloria Levitt and Lester Rand were married yesterday in Temple Emanuel by Rabbi David Posner. The bride is a sales executive and showroom manager of Part-out International, sportswear importers. Her husband is president of the Rand Youth Poll, which surveys buying preferences of teen-agers, college students and other young people. He also writes a syndicated column on teenage activities.

The bride, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isadore E. Levitt of Lakewood, N. J., attended Fairleigh Dickinson College. Her father was a resort owner.

Mr. Rand, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Rand of Providence, R. I., graduated from Brown University. His first wife died. His father is retired from the restaurant management field.

# Mrs. Gundersen Wed to Physician

The marriage of Nancy Gunderson, national director of public relations and fashion promotion for Ship'n Shore Inc., to Dr. Martin L. Stone of New York and Walter Mill, L.L., chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at New York Medical College, took place yesterday afternoon in Grogue, L. I.

Rabbi Joseph Ginsberg performed the ceremony at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John Marino.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gunderson

# Marilyn Beckhorn Bride of Glenn Reiter

Marilyn Sue Beckhorn, a graduate fellow in art conservation at the Winterthur Museum and the University of Delaware, was married at noon yesterday to Glenn M. Reiter. He is law clerk to Judge Arlin Adams of the United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, Philadelphia.

Rabbi Charles Kroloff performed the ceremony at the Shadowbrook restaurant in Shrewsbury, N. J.

The bride, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Beckhorn of Smoke Rise, N. J., and

# Ellen Ann McGarry Wed to an Ensign

In St. Mary of the Isle Roman Catholic Church in Long Beach, L. I., yesterday afternoon, Ellen Ann McGarry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. McGarry of Island Park, L. I., became the bride of Ens. John Emmett Crowley Jr., U.S.C.G., son of Mr. and Mrs. Crowley of Minneapolis.

Msgr. Paul M. Andrews, Episcopal Vicar of Staten Island, performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass.

The bride is a June gradu-

# Emily Johnson Married to Lee S. Parker

Emily F. Johnson and Lee S. Parker, associates with the New York law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, were married yesterday afternoon in Scarsdale, N. Y. Rabbi Peter Rubenstein performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark H. Johnson of Coral Gables, Fla., and Scarsdale. The bride, who will retain



# Mary Barbe To Willia

Mary Winifred daughter of Dr. Hugh Barbe of Queens, was yesterday to Willia Tanis, a lawyer in Stapleton, Pryor Denver.

# Audrey E. Gold Is Bride on L.I.

Audrey Ellen Gold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gold of Oceanside, L. I., was married yesterday afternoon to Allen H. Guelandzopf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Guelandzopf of Sheboygan, Wis. Rabbi Nathaniel Schwartz performed the ceremony at the Gold home.

The bride graduated this year from the University of Wisconsin. Her father is deputy foreign editor of The New York Times.

# Ruth Ann Roth Bride Of Jeffrey Liberman

Ruth Ann Roth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Roth of Woodbridge, Conn., was married at noon yesterday to Jeffrey Liberman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Liberman of Montreal.

Rabbi Myron Fenster and Arthur Chiel officiated at the service at B'nai Jacob Congregation in Woodbridge.

The bride, an alumna of Boston University, is the occupational therapist at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, N.J. Her father is the vice president of the Henry-Richards Company, manufacturer of handbags in New Haven.

Mr. Liberman, a candidate for a master's degree in educational technology and media at Teachers College of Columbia University, graduated from McGill University. His father is office manager of Super Electric appliance distributors in Montreal.

# Calligra Works!

For schedule or to write, or call Paul 132 West 22nd St., 10011. Phone (212)

# Black School-Lockout Victims Reunite

Special to The New York Times

FARMVILLE, Va., Sept. 4—A bitter-sweet class reunion of more than 400 blacks who were locked out of Prince Edward County's public schools for five years in the era of South's "massive resistance" to racial integration was being held over the Labor Day weekend in this tobacco trading center and county seat.

They were called the "Lost Generation"—victims of the ultimate educational deprivation—these black men and women of Virginia who are now in their 20's and 30's. Yet, as they returned for their first reunion, representing about one-fourth of the locked-out class, it was evident from their careers and their proud bearing that many had managed to overcome their early disadvantages.

In their ranks were college professors and construction workers, accountants and social workers, and a currency examiner for the Bureau of Engraving in Washington. They came mostly from Eastern Seaboard states from Georgia to New York.

School Foundation. But the 1,700 black children of the county were left without a local school.

A system of private "free schools" for the blacks was organized for the 1963-64 school year at the direction of President Kennedy before the county was finally forced to reopen its public schools under a court order in September 1964.

But during the 1959-63 school lockout, many helping hands were extended to Prince Edward's blacks by concerned citizens throughout the country. This assistance proved to be the educational salvation of many of the youngsters.

James E. Ghee, a Farmville lawyer who was one of the chief organizers of this week-long reunion, is a good example. A ninth grade pupil when the schools were closed, he missed two years of classes before he was taken by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, to Iowa where he completed high school and studied at the University of Iowa. A Presbyterian group then financed a year of undergraduate study for him at the University of Beirut in Lebanon before he returned to study law at the University of Virginia.

Farmville resident who had to leave to obtain an education and who has returned to take a responsible position in the community. She is a social worker. She was a sixth grader when the schools were closed. Like Mr. Ghee, Mrs. Wilson went to Iowa with the help of a Quaker group to get into a school. She came back in 1963 to attend the free school and was graduated from public high school in Prince Edward in 1967 before enrolling at Virginia State College.

Bittersweet Nature

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin Sr., who has led Prince Edward's blacks in their fight for civil rights since the start, described the bittersweet nature of the reunion.

"The happy note in this," he said, "is that the vast majority of these refugees received quality education beyond that which they would have been exposed to in Prince Edward in normal times and they were living in a better cultural environment."

However, there are signs that the situation may be changing. When the public schools reopened 12 years ago, only a half-dozen whites attended them. When classes started last week for the 1976-77 school year, there were 456 whites among the 2,039 students.

In addition to a gradual loss of students to the public schools, the private academy faces the challenge of a lawsuit recently filed in Washington by civil rights organizations attempting to force the Internal Revenue Service to strip the academy of its tax-exempt status.

Advertisement for 'Fraise and Sour' and 'Mother's Helper' home delivery service. The ad includes the text 'Fraise and Sour', 'Mother's Helper', and 'Home delivery of The New York Times'. It details subscription rates and provides contact information for home delivery.

Handwritten Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

1976

THE NEW YORK TIMES

January 1976

# A Sartorial Appraisal of the Candidates

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

**Fashion experts say Jimmy Carter knows what to wear when. His casual look, says Ralph Lauren, is a sign of the candidate's flexibility.**



Walter Mondale, says one designer, doesn't look as though he cares about fashion, but carries his clothes nicely.

Clothes maketh the man, but they're unlikely to make a President or Vice President this year, according to a couple of prominent American designers.

"All four, with the exception of Carter, are comparatively innocuous, bland-looking American executives," was the appraisal delivered by John Weitz of the sartorial statements of the candidates. "There's no harm in that," he added.

With none of them encased in the traditional Ivy League uniform of three-button sack suit with vest, or done up modishly in the Continental fashion with nipped waist and pronounced shoulders, Ralph Lauren could only say: "I think they all carry their clothes nicely. They're built nicely. They carry their clothes with no particular fashion statement, but with a very neat look to them."

Mr. Weitz gave this rundown: Jimmy Carter: "His business apparel is totally good Atlanta." President Ford: "He's a perfectly nice Midwestern business executive. That's how he dresses. Not one step away from the norm."

**Vice Presidents Alike**  
Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, and Robert J. Dole, his Republican counterpart: "The two Vice-Presidential candidates are almost overlapping. You almost can't tell one from the other, they're so much alike."

Mr. Lauren gave these capsules: "I think President Ford dresses very nicely. He dresses sort of contemporary." But, he added, "He has a little bit of a traditional look to him—the Ivy school look."

"I think Carter seems to wear the right things in terms of the right occasion," he said, noting, as did Mr. Weitz, Mr. Carter's down-home image of open-necked shirts and denim, widely photographed during his visits to his Georgia farm and during ball games with his retinue.

"I think Carter is very contemporary," Mr. Lauren said. "He wears jeans when he goes out and sees the people in the farmland. He seems to know what to wear when he goes certain places. He does it in terms of relating to the people he's going to visit and not making them uptight. I've seen him wearing jeans and a flannel or plaid shirt when he's out in the farmland."

He added, "I like the way Mondale dresses. He doesn't look as though he cares about fashion, but he carries his clothes nicely."

As for Senator Dole, he said, "I think he is very nice looking and doesn't make any particular statement."

With none of the candidates dressing notably differently from the others, as far as suits are concerned, Mr. Carter's farm clothing furnished most of the sartorial interest, although President Ford has been widely photographed in skiing and golfing clothes.

Mr. Lauren took Mr. Carter's down-home clothing as a sign of flexibility, and Mr. Weitz observed: "He's a modern-day communicative candidate, some see his private life by way of farming. The farm apparel is updated farm stuff because it's Western."

"I've seen him five or six times in photographs wearing jeans which are more Western than fancy."

He went on to note, however, that Mr. Carter wasn't wearing anything that wasn't already in the wardrobes of many men.

Should Mr. Carter be elected, is it likely he will exert any influence on fashion? Mr. Lauren said: "I think a President can have a tremendous influence over the American public if he has a specific style and wears it well."

He noted that John F. Kennedy influenced many men toward two-button suits. And, he added, "When somebody sees a President wearing jeans, he thinks: If the President of the United States can wear it, so can I. And it's not an adverse attitude; it's a very nice attitude."

**A Southern Emphasis**  
Mr. Weitz discerned other implications in the fact of Presidential candidates from Michigan and Georgia and Vice-Presidential candidates from Kansas and Minnesota.

"The East Coast, the Establishment, the Ivy League is completely wiped away," he said. "It has disappeared once and for all. Now the entire emphasis has moved to the center and the South of the country. It eliminates once and for all the Ivy League, the old university and traditional clothes as we have known them."

He said, "It is obvious that the country is no longer interested in the Establishment. Now the premium is on personal success, not on personal birth."

Mr. Weitz noted that under Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson there had been sartorially, "almost a reaction to the East." But now, he said, appraising the clothes of the candidates, there is a lack of interest in the East, not an angry reaction.

In the dress of candidates from the Midwest and South, Mr. Weitz said he found confirmation of a longheld belief.

"Fashion," he said, "comes from the power centers of the world."

Although he is often photographed in outdoor gear, President Ford's more formal look received all the comment from American designers.



The New York Times s/Mike Lien, Gary Settle; Associated Press



Designer Ralph Lauren says of Senator Robert J. Dole: "I think he is very nice looking, and doesn't make any particular statement."

## IBUS ne Fraiche: weet and Sour

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

from cow's milk in Lombardy and Tuscany. It resembles rich, thick Devonshire clotted cream, and is commonly eaten with fruits and berries plus sugar and cinnamon and perhaps a touch of lemon juice.

Mrs. Boni gives a recipe for cream al mascarpone, which is probably the recipe Miss McGee has in mind. Since the specific cheese is not sold in America, you might try using the cream fraiche recipe given above or any preferred version.

To make an improvised version of cream al mascarpone, combine two cups of cream fraiche with a half a cup of sugar, beating. Add four egg yolks, one at a time, beating constantly. Stir in half a cup of rum or cognac and fold in four egg whites beaten stiff. Spoon the mixture into individual glasses and chill several hours in the refrigerator. These quantities are sufficient for four to six servings.

One final linguistic note about grits. In a recent column we stated quite confidently that grits, in our lexicon at least, is a plural noun—that is to say, grits are a plural noun. We were taken to task by a few Southern readers who insist that "grits" is proper usage.

We considered the subject closed until we received a note from John F. Kichenberger of Kew Gardens, Queens, that we find irresistible.

The use of grits as a singular noun, he wrote, "is given distinguished precedent by Samuel Johnson's famous definition of oats."

In Dr. Johnson's Dictionary published in 1755, he defines "oats" as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." He later explained his use of oats in the singular as follows: "I own that by my definition of oats I meant to vex them [the Scotch]."



Bill Cunningham, photographer and fashion historian, blended his interests in a series of 100 photographs that will go on exhibit at the New-York Historical Society Wednesday. "Fashions and Facades" marries fashions of a particular period with New York buildings constructed in the same era. Above, tailored suit, introduced in Paris by Doucet, was popular in 1907 when Plaza Hotel was constructed. Right, City Hall was built between 1802 and 1811 when semitransparent Directoire dresses were worn over pink tights or sheer slips. The dresses became known as muslin disease because fully dressed women would immerse themselves in water and then dry off so gowns would stick to their bodies. There were said to be many deaths from pneumonia. ENID NEMY

## 'Fashions and Facade': A Look Built for the Era



and Reflecting Makers' Sales

# Nantucket's Lure Offsets Toil for 2 Innkeepers

### Ex-Long Islanders Wonder if Guest House Is Paying

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Special to The New York Times  
 NANTUCKET, Mass.—Bill and Jeanne McHugh cannot explain exactly why they gave up their comfortable lives on Long Island three years ago to buy a converted 1668 carriage house here and spend 16 hours a day struggling to run it as a guest house. They cite "the Long Island Expressway" as "values getting out of balance" and a desire for "a new life style." But in the end, says Mrs. McHugh, there was no real explanation — "it was like falling in love."

Mr. McHugh, at 50 years old, a husky baldish man with a moustache and goatee, and Jeanne, at 54, an ample white-haired woman with smile-crinkled, light blue eyes, are still in love with their venture and the island—a sandy teardrop 30 miles in the Atlantic off Cape Cod—but, as Mrs. McHugh quipped with a smile, "We have to be—what else are we going to start at our age?"

**A Common Struggle**  
 For the couple, who cheerfully plunged in with no previous business experience, running the Carriage House with its seven guest rooms has been an education as well as a task, although there are still business concepts they have trouble grasping. "Jeanne's definition of making money is what we take in," said Mr. McHugh, half kidding. "I keep telling her there's a difference between gross and net."

There is indeed. And the greening of the McHughs might echo the experience of many small guest-house owners and inn keepers here and in other resort areas, as they struggle to keep their heads above water between seasons while building an equity that they hope will carry them easily through their later years.

In 1972, when they first took a short vacation here

Continued on Page 23, Column 1



The Carriage House was built in 1665 on Nantucket. It has been converted into a guest house.



Bill and Jeanne McHugh, the Carriage House owners

# Holiday Inns Persevering in Hunt for Island's Welcome Mat

Special to The New York Times

NANTUCKET, Mass.—The colonial guest houses and clapboard inns of this antique whaling outpost may be getting a big modern competitor — a Holiday Inn — and many Nantucketers are not happy about this 20th-century incursion.

Among the disaffected are James and Frances Moriarty, owners since 1943 of a 220-year-old, 14-room hostelry that happens to be called "Holiday Inn."

The controversy is building at a time when many island entrepreneurs, disappointed over a quieter-than-expected Bicentennial summer, are hoping to raise their revenues by lengthening the tourist season into the fall and spring.

At the same time, many of Nantucket's hardy 5,600 year-round residents look to the end of the annual visitor influx with relief. They can hardly wait until the "American" — as they put it — goes home.

"They think tourism is a dirty word," one guest-house

owner said. "They think scolding supports the island." The confrontation with the big Holiday Inn chain began developing last March when Nantucket's Airport Commission agreed to lease airport land to a franchisee of the chain, William Graulich 3d, to build an 88-room facility near the center of the island. He already operates two other Holiday Inns in New Jersey — at Livingston and Parsippany.

All but about 300 of the 1,700 Holiday Inns around the country are operated by such franchise-holders. They pay the Memphis-based company a minimum of \$15,000 for the use of the name plus other charges.

When Mr. Graulich's architects, TPM Inc. of New York City, submitted a tentative design to Nantucket's Historic District Commission, this panel turned it down as incompatible with the island's architectural tone: a cobb-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

# STEEL REFLECTS CAR SALES GAINS

Strong Demand Is Expected Rest of Year as Capital Spending Picks Up

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5—Spurred by a continued rise in auto sales and a quickened pace in capital spending and heavy construction, demand for steel will be strong for the rest of 1976, according to a number of steelmakers and industry analysts.

Their optimistic forecasts for the final quarter also cite the fact that the steel industry, as well as its biggest customers, have been working off inventories.

"We are looking forward to a big year for the 1977 models, which means a healthy demand for sheet steel," Robert E. Lantieri, chairman of the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, the ninth largest producer, said last week. "We're in a resting point before the next surge upward. There is a next-up demand for new car models."

The chairman of another major steel company, who asked not to be identified, agreed with these views. He said that sheet products would be in demand during the fourth quarter and that shipments to the automotive industry looked strong for September and October.

**Detroit's Outlook**  
 "Detroit people think that prospects are good," the executive said. "The automotive industry is the most important mainstay in fueling the recovery in flat-rolled steel, and we expect it to be the strongest element in the fourth quarter."

The role of the auto industry also was supported by Eugene Frank, an analyst of the steel industry for Rabbin, Meyers & Company, a regional brokerage house, who said: "The automotive field looks very healthy. Flat-rolled is in good demand for autos."

Industry officials pointed out that this year's steel output totaled \$7.51 million tons through Aug. 28, up from 80.43 million tons in the similar 1975 period, although another industry criterion—capacity utilization—was 81.7 percent in the

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

# Airliner Competition Stirs British

Main Interest at Farnborough Is on Transport Planes for 1980

By RICHARD WILKIN

FARNBOROUGH, England (that it was studied Sept. 5—The biggest air show of the year opened here today with an impressive exhibition of flying skills but a greater interest by the industry audience in the accelerating contest over new airliners for the 1980's.)

Several companies took the occasion to publicize their stepped-up moves in the fluid competition through special briefings or printed handouts.

The Pratt and Whitney division of the United Technologies Corporation drew attention to a recent State Department approval of an export license for an ambitious new engine that might power any new airliners.

It said the approval "has paved the way for full-scale joint international development" of the new engine.

The approval had been held up for months because of Pentagon concern over exporting high-technology expertise important to national defense. It is still not certain that a number of provisions in the State Department approval will be accepted by Pratt and Whitney's prospective partners.

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., which would have a 34 percent role in producing the new engine, expressed optimism that remaining complications would be worked out. At the same time, it formally announced

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

# Personal Finance

Rate Decline Turns Small in From Money-Market Mutual

By RICHARD PHALON

Back in 1974, when short-term interest rates fell to 5 percent—their lowest since the 1940's—money-market mutual funds couldn't print new shares fast enough to keep up with public demand.

Disenchanted with a stock market that seemed totally to have run out of gas and mesmerized by yields of 9 percent or more, investors made the new money-market funds one of the great successes of Wall Street.

The assets of the Reserve Fund, for example, one of the first to capitalize on the big jump in interest rates in such items as Treasury bills and certificates of deposit, jumped from \$300,000 to just under \$400 million in three years.

Following the pyrotechnics of that lead, more than 40 other money-market funds plunged into the field and attracted more than \$3.5 billion of investors' money.

Much of the cash came from comparatively sophisticated individual investors. They chafed at the idea of leaving money in a savings bank when the portfolios of the money-market funds—bulging with Governments, the short-term L.O.U.'s of top ranked corporations and other such attractions—offered much higher yields than the thrift institutions' with comparatively little risk.

Now, however, the flow has reversed. Short-term money rates have been declining sharply. Three-month Treas-

ury bills, for example, are turning just a 5 percent—their lowest since the 1940's.

The 5.47 percent institution on accounts daily has once to look good by and individuals out of many of market funds as

Over the last, only a few funds able to return the thrift institutions, those who have been better hit with relatively maturities. The same items on were bought, rates were high

Some 15 of the market funds Forbes magazine's report on the investment industry is declines ranging percent to 38.3 pe

That does not

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

# Commodities

Exchanging Futures for Actual Grain

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

An unusually large number of grain futures contracts is being exchanged for the actual grain these days, according to brokers interviewed in Kansas City last week.

Generally less than 2 percent of all futures contracts involve delivery or receipt of the physical commodity they represent.

In most cases the buyers and sellers of such contracts use them as a hedge against adverse price movements that would affect their inventories

or as an effort to make a speculator's profit.

Although precise data are unavailable on the number of contracts exchanged for the grain itself, brokers say such exchanges have been far greater than normal this summer.

One reason, they said, may be that almost all grain elevators in the nation are full or filling up with the bumper crops of wheat, corn, sorghum and soybeans this season, while grain prices have been declining since July 6.

Thus, a grain elevator manager who has gone short (sold futures contracts to protect his inventory against a price decline) may prefer to deliver grain rather than fulfill his contract by buying another.

Normally, one who has gone short in the commodity market completes the deal by buying an equal number of contracts. This is known as off-setting a trade. After all, a short is one who has theoretically sold something he may or may not possess in the hope of buying it back later at a cheaper price.

But grain elevator operators have the goods on hand and sell short merely as a form of insurance against a decline in the value of their grain. They still must close their contracts by, in effect, buying them back.

On the other side, many flour millers, exporters and others in the grain trade who would cover their needs by buying futures contracts are now taking advantage of today's low prices by purchasing the cash grain instead.

This does not mean that elevators and others are not using the futures market. Rather, the volume of hedging is soaring with the harvests.

Last Tuesday, for example, the Minneapolis Grain Exchange—which is a market for spring-sown, high-protein wheat, among other commodities—had a volume of 2,950 trades. That was 200 contracts more than the record set in 1929.

### Sorghum Trading: Why It's Different

With the resumption of futures trading in sorghum—a coarse grain used mainly in livestock feeding—on the Kansas City Board of Trade last Wednesday, traders have found a new market in which to test their wits. And in some ways this market is different from the



The Nebraska wheat harvest

ones for other grains or soybeans. For instance, speculators and trade elements in the sorghum market must position the color of chicken fat, in addition to the multitude of traditional factors that govern commodity futures trading.

Sorghum, also known as milo, is directly competitive with corn as a feed grain. But the relationship involves more than available supplies, exports or the price of corn.

Also, livestock feeders here and abroad are reluctant to use too much sorghum because it results in whiter fat in beef and poultry. Although the fat's taste or other properties are unaffected by color, consumer buying habits are.

A similar problem exists in the egg trade, where the price of brown eggs is traditionally discounted from white ones.

Further, livestock can not

Continued on Page 23, Column 5

### Market Holiday

All banks in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will be closed today for Labor Day. Domestic securities and commodities exchanges, as well as those in Canada, will also be closed.

# Itaipu Dam: Brazil's Giant Step

By JONATHAN KANDELL

Special to The New York Times

ITAIPU, Brazil — In one sweep, the huge power shovel scooped up 15 cubic yards of rich red mud and gray basalt rock and deposited them on top of a 75-ton truck with wheels as tall as a full-grown man.

The truck lumbered off, and another mammoth vehicle drove into place as the shovel dug into the ground alongside the river. A million tons of earth and rock are being removed every month to provide a by-pass canal that will twist the mighty Paraná River temporarily off course.

The largest hydroelectric dam in the world will then be erected on the dry bed, the canal will be blocked off and the river—back on course again—will crash down 20 turbines that will generate six times as much electricity as Egypt's Aswan Dam.

When the \$6 billion dam goes into operation during the 1980's, it will supply enough electricity to cover most of Brazil's needs in its rapidly growing southern agricultural and industrial region. The project will provide the Paraguayans with \$100 million a year in earnings from the export of their 50 percent share of the electricity generated.

The Itaipu project is also one of the most important efforts yet under way to develop the interior of South America. With it, Brazil has clearly emerged as the leading economic and political force behind the continent's efforts to open up new regions away from the traditional coastal zones, farmlands and capital cities settled by the original European colonists four centuries ago.

Brazil's drive into the Amazon, and similar efforts to conquer jungle areas in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, have drawn more public attention.

But a growing number of economists—dubious over the fertility of the Amazon soil and the enormous expense involved in providing the framework to exploit the jungle's other resources—believe that the area known as the Basin of the Rio de la Plata holds an even greater economic promise.

The Plata Basin embraces eastern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia and southern Brazil. The million-square-mile area—which is expected to triple its population to 200 million people by the end of the century—has the rivers, minerals, agriculture and industrial centers that are a development economist's dream.

Eight years ago, the governments of the five nations formally agreed to work cooperatively for the area's integration and growth. But the Plata Basin has long been torn by intense nationalist rivalries, which to

this day both stimulate and impede its development.

Between 1865-70, the War of the Triple Alliance, Paraguay's male population was drastically reduced in a conflict with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. In the 1930's Bolivia and Paraguay fought the Chaco war over control of desert lands extending over both countries.

### Protests From Argentina

More recently the focus of nationalist rivalries in the area has been between the two giants—Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilians appear to have gained a strong upper hand, thanks to the rapid growth in their country over the last decade while the Argentines were suffering through economic stagnation and political instability.

Brazilians have reportedly bought almost a third of the land in the Uruguayan province bordering their country. The Brazilian Government has recently promised to invest \$1 billion for the development of iron ore and natural gas re-

sources in eastern Bolivia. And it has extended substantial trade credits to its smaller neighbors to buy Brazilian goods.

The Itaipu hydroelectric project is Brazil's most important effort yet to extend its influence into the Plata Basin. The project has drawn vehement but fruitless protests by the Argentine Government, which has contended for several years that it would pose problems for navigation on the Paraná River and hinder plans for its own hydroelectric projects by diminishing the force of the river's water.

Within Brazil, some officials have voiced fears that the overwhelming size of their country in relation to Paraguay might eventually convert the Itaipu project into "another Panama Canal issue." And, in Paraguay, opponents of President Alfredo Stroessner already say that their Government should have struck a tougher bargain with the Brazilians for the construction

Continued on Page 23, Column 3



Payday for construction workers on Brazil's massive Itaipu hydroelectric project

**WHISTLER'S FATHER**  
 George Washington Whistler, father of the famed artist, was a great inventor and engineer. He built Russia's Moscow-St. Petersburg railroad.  
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Sept 10 1976

Airlines Demand Reflecting Car Makers' Sales

Continued From Page 22... August, a slump in car sales...



ITAIPU PROJECT: BRAZIL'S BIG STEP

Continued From Page 22... The use and use of the hydroelectric project...

FUTURE AIRLINERS: A FOCUS OF SHOW

Continued From Page 22... recovery of airline travel from the deep recession...



THE BURNING OF A CROSS marked the conclusion of a Ku Klux Klan convention Saturday night in Stone Mountain, Ga.

The Arabs and London: A Summer Chill Sets In

Continued From Page 17... members of their entourage can travel... That has been good for Harrod's...

Personal Finance

Continued From Page 22... (most charge no sales commissions)...

Nantucket Offsets Toil for Two Innkeepers

Continued From Page 22... the corner from Nantucket's imposing Main Street...

Commodities

Continued From Page 22... same time in the like delivery month...

New Possibilities For Spreading Seen

Sorghum's market factors will be particularly interesting because most trade and speculative elements will be using the grain in futures spreading operations...

Michigan Town Fighting Phone Rates

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS... HICKORY CORNERS, Mich., Sept. 5 — This is a recording in Hickory Corners, Mich., said the disembodied voice on the telephone...

AWOONER TESTIFIES AT TRIAL IN GHANA

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 5 (AP) — Kofi Awoonor, the Ghanaian poet-novelist and former lecturer at the State University of New York in Stony Brook, L.I., has told a military court that he sheltered a political fugitive at his home for purely humanitarian reasons...

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WELLS FARGO BANK... ELECTRIC KALEIDOSCOPE

Inns Seeks Nantucket Site

Continued From Page 22... said the company had no knowledge of the Nantucket project...





Sept 20 1976

Real Estate - Connecticut

163 Houses - Connecticut 171
ALL INFORMATION... HARRY BENNETT & ASSOC.

Houses - Massachusetts

CAPE COD-WELLFLEET
WESTHAMPTON COAST... HARRY BENNETT & ASSOC.

Houses - Vermont

Ludlow-Unique New
A 4 1/2 acre... HARRY BENNETT & ASSOC.

Houses - Other Sections

KALAMAZOO... HARRY BENNETT & ASSOC.

FARMS - COUNTRY HOMES

200
RIDGEFIELD FREE HOME... HARRY BENNETT & ASSOC.

Other Sections

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LOTS & ACREAGE

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BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

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Offices - Manhattan

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5TH, 663 (52 ST) 6 FL

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41st Street off Broadway

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Other Sections

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Offices - New Jersey

Other Sections

Offices - Nassau - Suffolk
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# The 'Outrageous' Practice of Medicaid Medicine

By DAVID BIRD

Just about everyone agrees that physicians who submit false bills under Medicaid are engaged in an unethical practice. But so far, despite widespread disclosures of such cheating in New York State, not one of those physicians has been removed from the profession. "It's totally unethical," Dr. John Finkbeiner, the president of the Manhattan Medical Society of the County of New York, said yesterday about the physicians who cheat the government by billing for services to the poor under Medicaid that they never performed.

"It's just outrageous," said Dr. Ralph S. Emerson, the president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in describing his feelings about those physicians.

But the medical societies say there is nothing they can do to keep a doctor from practicing. "Time was a man had to belong to the society to have hospital privileges, but that was thrown out by the courts," Dr. Finkbeiner said.

"If a doctor is found to be engaging in unethical conduct, the maximum we can do is kick him out of the society," Dr. Finkbeiner said. But even that procedure involves long hearings that rarely are followed up on.

Instead, the procedure now is to refer cases to state authorities for possible discipline. Even referring a case to the state involves a hearing process, and so far only one case involving Medicaid fraud has been referred from the Medical Society of the County of New York to the state for disciplinary action, Dr. Finkbeiner said.

Asked how many Medicaid fraud cases were being investigated by the society for possible referral to the state, Dr. Finkbeiner said, "Several."

"It's really just a handful," he said. "I'd rather not say just how many."

The State Board of Regents is the body charged with disciplining physicians, and it can revoke licenses to practice.

Up to now, Regents officials can recall only one case of a

doctor's being disciplined by that body for Medicaid fraud. He is Dr. Luis Mizray, a Brooklyn physician who graduated from medical school in his native Argentina.

Dr. Mizray billed the city for well over \$1 million in Medicaid services for the three years ending in 1973.

After an investigation he was tried in Brooklyn Criminal Court and found guilty of submitting bills for more than \$32,000 in services he never performed. He was sentenced to perform one day of free service a week for a year at the Rikers Island prison.

**3-Year Probation**

Dr. Mizray's case finally came up before the Board of Regents last July. The panel decided to revoke his license, but that action was stayed and he was placed on probation for three years.

Until a year ago this month the Board of Regents conducted its own investigations into wrongdoing by doctors. But last September, under a new law designed to broaden the scope of the investigations, the state's Department of Health started its own inquiry and began making recommendations to the Regents.

The investigations in the Health Department are handled by the Office of Professional Medical Conduct headed by Dr. Thaddeus Murawski, who said that of the six cases sent to the Regents since the Health Department was given a role not one has involved Medicaid fraud.

The six cases, he said, involved improper medical conduct that could endanger patients.

Eight hundred complaints were received in the last year about improper conduct on the part of physicians, Dr. Murawski said, but he had no record of how many involved Medicaid fraud.

**Complex Process**

He estimated that of the 20 to 25 cases now under active study, "maybe a half dozen or so" involved Medicaid fraud.

Cases go through a complex process in the Health Department before they reach the Regents.

If an investigation indicates

a case against a doctor should be pressed, the case first goes to a screening committee made up of four physicians and one lay person drawn from the 31-member Board of Professional Medical Conduct composed of 22 physicians and nine lay persons.

If the case passes the screening committee, it goes on to an administrative hearing, a quasi-court proceeding with lawyers representing the accused doctor and the state.

After the hearing the committee makes its recommendation to the Commissioner of Health, who, in turn, makes his recommendations to the Regents.

Many of the charges of cheating have involved the so-called Medicaid mills where a doctor signs away part of his fee, ranging from 35 to 70 per-

cent, to the landlord of the storefront or other such facility where several doctors practice. "Usually the doctor has nothing to say about how such a place is run," said Dr. Finkbeiner of the county medical society. "It's a bad, bad situation."

The medical societies supported the City Health Department's effort to regulate such Medicaid mills, but that move was blocked in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn when a judge ruled that the landlords were not engaged in medical practice and that therefore health authorities had no power over them.

Since then the Regents have declared that such fee-splitting is "unprofessional conduct" that could result in disciplinary action if any such case ever reached the Board of Regents.

## PROTEIN IS EASING CHRONIC HEPATITIS

Interferon Being Used in Research Activity

BOSTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Doctors say they are successfully using a natural human protein to treat long-time carriers of hepatitis—people whose disease until now had no cure.

The researchers say that they may be on the brink of a remedy for this form of hepatitis B virus, a disease that affects an estimated one million people in the United States.

However, they caution that it is too soon to tell whether their method will work for all patients. The authorities say they hope the discovery will help in

the development of a treatment for other diseases spread by viruses, such as the common cold.

A report on the work conducted by a team at Stanford University, is published in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The doctors are using interferon, one of the body's natural protections against illness, to wipe out the hepatitis virus in patients who ordinarily would carry the disease for life. The interferon they used was derived from human white blood cells. The precise way in which the treatment works is unknown.

**10 Percent Retain Virus**

Although most people recover from hepatitis naturally after a few weeks of rest, about 10 percent continue to carry the virus in their blood indefinitely. These people can infect others with the disease. While most carriers are otherwise healthy, about

one-third eventually suffer liver damage.

So far, the Stanford team has successfully treated four patients with lingering cases of hepatitis.

"Whether it will have the same effect on others remains to be seen," Dr. William S. Robinson, one of the researchers, said in an interview. "It will take more patients and more time."

Treatment of one of the patients, a woman, began last November. Now, virtually every trace of the hepatitis virus has been cleared from her blood, and her liver, which was damaged, is functioning normally.

The other three have not been taking the medication as long, but in them, too, the disease is disappearing, Dr. Robinson said.

Researchers have tried to use interferon to treat other viral diseases—among them chicken pox—but so far with little success.

"These studies encouraging," said Krause, director of Institutes of Allergic Diseases, who the research.

"It is expected therapy does prove long-term effective be a major step ment of antiviral said.

In this study, d combating the type that is most often contaminated blood sions and dirty needles. The oth type of the diseas infectious hepatitis is transmitted or result of person-to-act or ingestion mated water or foo

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—Jerry Wurf, President  
American Federation of State,  
County and Municipal Employees



American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 1625 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036 Jerry Wurf, President William Lacy, Secretary-Treasurer

## Suspect in Two Murders To Return to Greenwich

By LESLIE MAITLAND  
Special to The New York Times

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 5—Cobwebs run from ground floor windows to the scraggly branches of philodendrons outside the white split-level home where Joanne Kim Klein and her companion were murdered last June.

A lawn chair lies buried in the overgrowth of weeds that has replaced the lawn, and a child's toys—a shovel and pail, a plastic baseball bat, tiny trucks, a doll—lie discarded in a sandbox.

Yesterday, a former occupant of this \$250,000 house on Perkins Road was arrested in Florida. James Michael Klein, a 38-year-old former clothing manufacturer from New York City, was charged with the murder of his estranged wife and Martha Cecilia Lema, a native of Colombia, who had worked as a housekeeper for the Kleins and then became a friend.

**Bond Set at \$250,000**

Two Greenwich detectives, Stephen K. Carroll and James J. Lunney, who had been assigned to investigate the murders, arrested Mr. Klein in Pompano Beach. He had gone there on vacation to visit with his parents, who are caring for the Kleins' 6-year-old son, Jay.

Held in lieu of \$250,000 bond, Mr. Klein appeared today before Justice Stephen H. Boeher of the Broward County Court in Fort Lauderdale, and agreed to return to Connecticut voluntarily to stand trial for the murders.

According to Capt. Thomas Keegan of the Greenwich Police Department, Mr. Klein will be brought here tomorrow and will be taken to the Bridgeport Correctional Center.

Captain Keegan said that Mr. Klein had told the police that hours before the bodies were discovered on June 3, he quarreled with his divorced wife over a money problem. He said he had stormed out of the house and had returned to Manhattan, the Greenwich police captain said. Captain Keegan noted that detectives who went to Mr. Klein's apartment at 107 First Avenue did not find him there until 4:30 A.M. on June 4.

**No Sign of Struggle**

At the time, the police were led to the Klein house when no one came to pick up Jay from nursery school. They found the house locked, with no sign of forced entry and no sign of robbery or burglary.

Mrs. Klein, who was 30 years old and had worked as a fashion model under the name of Kim Bryan, was found fully clothed and unbound. She had been shot twice in the head with a small caliber pistol. Miss Lema, 28, had been killed in the same way, and neither showed signs of struggle or sexual assault, Captain Keegan said.

After the murders, Mr. Klein was described by the police as an "uncooperative" witness. He exercised his constitutional right to refuse to take a lie detector test.

No weapon has been recovered.

erred, Captain Keegan said, declining to discuss a motive or what had led to the arrest.

"It was a mystery," he reflected. "We were confronted by two bodies that were shot. We had to pursue it in a logical, objective fashion. You have to pursue the wild things, the crazy things."

"You can't dismiss anything. It's gratifying that we were able to bring the case together and secure an arrest warrant. I feel no personal joy about the thing. But it is satisfying to bring a serious case to justice."

**Business Bankrupt**

According to Captain Keegan, Mr. Klein's fashion business is bankrupt. He and his concern, Fashion Sorority of 499 Seventh Avenue, have been under investigation by postal inspectors, the New York State Attorney General's office and the Federal Trade Commission for possible mail fraud and other fraud.

Since his divorce from Joanne Kim Klein, three months before the murders, after 10 years of marriage, the house that he bought here in 1973 has been up for sale. It is on three acres in the hilly, wooded Greenwich back country and has an indoor swimming pool that looks out upon a flagstone terrace.

Mrs. Klein's home is several miles from the scene of another murder, that of 15-year-old Martha D. Moxley, who was found slain last Oct. 31 after a night of pre-Halloween pranks. That case, which shocked this affluent suburban town of 60,000, is still under investigation, Captain Keegan said.

The Klein case has not drawn as much attention as the Moxley murder, with the Klein neighbors, immediately afterward, describing it as a family affair that did not frighten them.

Today, however, neighbors were reluctant to discuss the case, and said that the Kleins had not been well known in the community.

"They kept to themselves," said a neighbor who declined to give her name. "They never attended the Perkins Road Association meeting or the annual dinner-dance we have. It was so sad, because no one even knew them."

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